RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING
NAVAL WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT (NWIRP), CALVERTON
VIRTUAL MEETING
THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 2021

The fifty-third (53rd) meeting of the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was online as a virtual meeting hosted by WebEx. Meeting attendees included representatives from the Navy (Mel Acree), Navy and Marine Corps Public Health Center (NMCPHC) (Jennifer Zingalie), New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) (Henry Wilkie and Lynn Winterberger), New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) (Charlotte Bethony and Shaun Surani), Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS) (Andrew Rapiejko and Jonathan Wanlass), Town of Riverhead (Drew Dillingham, Catherine Kent, and Timothy Hubbard), Suffolk County Legislature (Al Krupski), Suffolk County Department of Environment and Energy (Amy Juchatz), RAB Community Members (Vincent Racaniello, Adrienne Esposito, and Kelly McClinchy), Resolution Consultants (Robert Forstner), Tetra Tech (Kristi Francisco, Lauren Donston, Melissa Cushing, Dave Brayack, Jackie Boltz, and Vin Varricchio), and a Congressional Representative (Mark Wooley). The list of attendees is included as Attachment 1.

WELCOME AND AGENDA REVIEW

The Tetra Tech representative, Ms. Boltz, began the meeting by reviewing the virtual meeting controls. The Navy representative, Mr. Melvin Acree, welcomed everyone to the RAB meeting and introduced the meeting agenda and rules about questions. The agenda for the meeting is included as Attachment 2. Mr. Acree then introduced the RAB Co-Chair, Vincent Racaniello. Mr. Racaniello introduced the new RAB members Kelly McClinchy and Frank Mancini (who was unable to attend the meeting), and existing RAB member in attendance Adrienne Esposito. He then described the process for applying to become a RAB member. Mr. Racaniello stated that the previous meeting minutes were reviewed by the RAB members and were revised to address comments. Mr. Racaniello mentioned the recent newspaper articles about providing a public drinking water supply to residents. He commented that potential funding sources for the water line is being evaluated by the Town of Riverhead, the Riverhead Water District, and Suffolk County Water Authority.

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEMBERSHIP

Ms. Jennifer Zingalie provided information on the purpose of the RAB, the responsibilities that come with membership, how a RAB is dissolved, current status of the Calverton RAB, and how to become a member. The presentation is included in Attachment 3.

Mr. Racaniello commented that the RAB membership has dwindled and he expects a good response on membership because there is a tremendous amount of community interest.

Ms. Esposito inquired about how issues brought up by the RAB get resolved and if the RAB members unanimously would like the Navy to change direction of an investigation, would they be able to make this request. Mr. Acree responded that in order to change direction, there would need to be evidence based on knowledge of historical releases.

Ms. Esposito inquired if there are plans to get in touch with community members that were not on this evening's meeting and as to when the community involvement plan (CIP) will be published to the website.

Ms. Zingalie responded that she has compiled a list of places in the community that she plans to reach out to and urged the community present at this meeting to help by providing contact information for groups that would be interested in the RAB. Ms. Zingalie further commented that the CIP publication will depend on the length of time it takes to conduct the community interviews and that the document would be published on the website.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES, 1,4-DIOXANE, AND VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND INVESTIGATION LOCATION MAP

Ms. Kristi Francisco presented an overall figure showing the areas currently being investigated for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), 1,4-dioxane, and volatile organic compound (VOC). The presentation is included in Attachment 3.

Ms. McClinchy inquired if the sites on the figure are the ones that have been tested over the previous years and if the sites have been tested for PFAS, 1,4-dioxane, and VOCs. Ms. Francisco responded that the areas shown are the ones that are currently being investigated.

Ms. McClinchy inquired if there might be other areas that were investigated that are no longer areas of concern. Ms. Francisco responded that the Navy's environmental restoration sites that were previously investigated in the 1990's that were recommended for no further action (NFA) are not shown on the figure.

Ms. McClinchy inquired if the Navy has gone back to the old NFA sites to test for PFAS and 1,4-dioxane now that they are emerging contaminants. Ms. Francisco responded the Navy has prepared a preliminary assessment (PA) for PFAS and all past sites and

buildings at Calverton were evaluated for a potential release. The sites listed for no further action on the Navy's website were also recommended for further action for PFAS. Ms. Francisco continued to say that a 1,4-dioxane PA is currently in preparation and will make recommendations for further action, if warranted.

Ms. McClinchy inquired if the document already exists for PFAS and when it will be finalized and published to the website. Ms. Francisco responded that the Navy is in the process of responding to comments from the regulators, and the timeframe for the document being finalized depends on when the response to comments are completed.

Ms. Esposito commented that Brookhaven National Laboratory did not suspect that PFAS was present but when groundwater was tested, PFAS was found all over the place. She then inquired if any sampling would be performed at Calverton to confirm and reassure the community that there is no PFAS that warrants further exploration. Ms. Francisco stated the PA is the first part of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process and includes doing extensive research and interviews. It documents if there is information warranting further investigation and right now there is no reason to investigate other areas. However, if new information becomes available, the Navy will consider investigating other areas.

Ms. McClinchy brought up concerns about two sites that were recommended for no further action. The first is site 3, where fires were set to waste fuel (JP 4 and JP 5) and ammunition was released into the fire and burned. Ms. McClinchy further explained that there are records indicating that PFAS are added to improve the performance and stability of military explosives and ammunitions for decades and that there is no reason for us to believe that PFAS doesn't exist at Site 3. She continued to say that the second concern is site 4 where there was a disposal area for random objects, picnic tables, metal fabrications, and carpeting. She stated that it is known that those materials typically contain PFAS and the RAB is asking the Navy to look at those sites again.

Ms. Francisco responded that only clean construction debris was found at Site 4 and at Site 3, there are records that indicate that jet fuel was used to ignite ammunition but there is not record that aqueous film forming form (AFFF) was used at these sites.

Ms. McClinchy commented that AFFF was not the only material that contained PFAS.

Ms. Francisco agreed that PFAS is found in other materials besides AFFF but upon review of the history at these sites, none of those materials used at Sites 3 and 4 would have caused a release of PFAS to the environment.

SITE 2 – FORMER FIRE TRAINING AREA AND SITE 6A – SOUTHERN AREA VOLATILE ORANIC COMPOUND AND 1,4-DIOXANE

Ms. Kristi Francisco next presented on the 1,4-dioxane, and VOC investigations at Sites 2 and 6A. The presentation is included in Attachment 3.

Ms. Esposito inquired about the cleanup goals for VOCs. Ms. Francisco explained there is a Record of Decision (ROD) in place for Site 6A and the clean-up levels for the VOCs are the State maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 5 parts per billions (ppb). Ms. Esposito also inquired if they are using the New York State standard of 1 ppb for 1,4-dioxane. Ms. Francisco responded these sites are already have a ROD in place or near this stage in the CERCLA process and State MCLs are used for comparison because they are considered Applicable and Relevant or Appropriate Requirements (ARARs).

Ms. McClinchy inquired how the interviewees of Northrop Grumman were selected for the 1,4-dioxane PA and further inquired about their job positions. Mr. David Brayack responded one person was a former engineer for the Navy, who did various construction projects which involved the various fire suppression systems throughout the facility. The second person was a Northrop Grumman maintenance employee and worked with the fire department that conducted some fire training activities. Mr. Brayack added the facility has been closed since the mid-90's and it is difficult to find people but the ones who were interviewed are believed to be very knowledgeable.

Ms. Esposito inquired if Site 6A has been tested for PFAS. Ms. Francisco responded Site 6A Southern Area was not recommended for further action for PFAS but the monitoring well network in that area are downgradient of other area of concerns (AOCs) and have been tested for PFAS. Ms. Esposito inquired about the PFAS results. Ms. Francisco replied 120 parts per trillion (ppt) was detected along the Navy's property line during the 2017 and 2018 investigation, which is above the Department of Defense (DoD) screening level and 10 ppt.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES UPDATE

Ms. Francisco presented updated results for PFAS testing from the ongoing investigations for PFAS. She paused for questions after Slide 6 and then completed the presentation.

Ms. Esposito stated she would like to stress again that the Navy is the only one still using the 70 ppt for drinking water and a screening level of 40 ppt for groundwater. Ms. Esposito requested that the Navy please consider the NYSDOH MCL of 10 ppt.

Ms. McClinchy pointed out the areas in circles 1, 2, and 3, are downgradient of the Navy's former property and the PFAS detected in private drinking water wells came from somewhere. Ms. McClinchy stated if you follow the groundwater flow arrows shown on the figure, PFAS would come from the area of the western runway. Ms. McClinchy stated they are asking that the Navy determine where that PFAS might be coming from.

Ms. Francisco responded Sites 3 and 4 are upgradient of the line of groundwater sampling locations south of the western runway and detections of PFOA and PFOS in this area were below 10 ppt. Ms. Francisco continued to say that there doesn't appear to have been a release upgradient of the private drinking water wells in circles 1, 2, and 3 and added that the Navy can only investigate a potential release from former activities.

Ms. McClinchy inquired about a figure with the characterization where the 10 ppt, 70 ppt, and 40 ppt were drawn but she couldn't discern if that was recent characterization. Mr. Racaniello also inquired about the highest concentrations of PFOS and PFOA. Ms. Francisco confirmed that the results are from recent characterization and stated there are levels above 400 ppt on the property that would be discussed in the next set of slides.

Ms. McClinchy inquired how it is known that the contamination in Areas 1, 2, and 3 did not come from the Northrop Grumman site and further inquired if the results all below 10 ppt. Ms. Francisco responded that the results from the line of vertical profile borings along the southern edge of the western runway, which would have captured contamination moving through that area, do not show PFOA or PFOS exceeding 10 ppt. Ms. McClinchy stated if groundwater moves approximately 1 foot per day, there is possibility that higher concentrations of PFAS could be further downgradient. Ms. McClinchy further inquired how the Navy can say definitively that PFAS contamination in the private wells is not from the Navy site. Ms. Francisco responded that there is no evidence of a release at the western runway and if there was a release, there would be evidence on property as seen at Site 2 and other AOCs on the facility.

Ms. Esposito inquired if there could have been a source of contaminants that have already moved further south of the runway. Ms. Francisco replied that there is currently no evidence of a release near the runway in areas that are upgradient of neighborhoods

1, 2, and 3. She continued to explain that PFAS is present at higher concentrations where releases (i.e., Site 2) have occurred on property.

Mr. Racaniello inquired about the distance of the public water supply well from where the high concentrations were found at the cesspool in the fuel storage terminal area. Ms. Francisco answered it appears to be approximately 600 feet from the cesspools and 300 feet from the fuel storage terminal buildings. Mr. Racaniello also inquired if the fuel storage terminal is where there were lower level detections at about half that distance. Ms. Francisco stated he was correct.

Ms. McClinchy inquired when the 1.5 acre area was leased to the Wading River Fire Department. Ms. Francisco stated it was leased in the mid 1970's.

Ms. McClinchy inquired about the results for PFOA and PFOS along River Road stating that they look all green and it leads them to believe everything is fine there, however, on the supplemental maps that are on the website, it shows the values and the majority of the values given at those wells are over 10 ppt and exceeding New York State standards.

Ms. Esposito agreed that it is very misleading and stated that this scenario would work better in a state where there is no drinking water standard for PFOA and PFOS, but in New York they have a science based and health-based drinking water standard of 10 ppt, not 40 ppt for the toxic chemicals in this presentation. She stated she saw at least 30 of the results above 10 ppt and that fact tells two different stories to the public. Ms. Esposito requested that the standard of 10 ppt be used and added that no one else is using 40 ppt and 70 ppt.

Ms. Winterberger interjected that regardless of the screening levels used by the Navy and the performance of the investigation at the site, NYSDEC in concert with the NYSDOH will ensure that any remedial actions implemented at Calverton will meet any and all applicable New York state standards and regulations. She added that the New York State standards included the recent MCLs for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), and 1,4-dioxane in order to be protective of human health and the environment.

Mr. Racaniello inquired if samples were collected in the areas of concern (AOC 13 and AOC 14) or only outside of them. Ms. Francisco responded that in general, one location is placed upgradient to see what is coming onto the AOC and then approximately three locations are placed downgradient to evaluate potential PFAS coming from that AOC. Mr. Racaniello stated that typically you would put a boring in what you'd expect to be a

source area and there's nothing in the crash area. Mr. Racaniello added to consider doing that particularly at AOC 13 in the crash area.

Mr. Racaniello inquired what the maximum concentration was at the fuel storage terminal near the public supply well. Ms. Francisco stated the maximum concentration was 997 ppt. Mr. Racaniello added with the public supply well there running, it may make it difficult to characterize groundwater. Mr. Racaniello continued to say that the Flight Emergency Shelter had a detection of 5,400 ppt, and there's no doubt that there is a groundwater plume in the area. Mr. Racaniello further commented that PFAS may not be easy to track but the chemical is persistent in the environment.

Mr. Racaniello further commented that the RAB has been in existence over or at least close to 20 years.

OPEN PUBLIC QUESTION AND ANSWER

Mr. Michael Harrigan, Fire Commissioner for the Wading River Fire District, inquired why the Wading River Fire Department is attributed to the 1.5-acre training area when no lease exists, and no training ever occurred. Ms. Francisco responded that leases were uncovered during the PA process and they have copies of them. Ms. Francisco added that an interview with a member of the fire department was conducted in the 1990s and the interviewee commented that fire training activities were conducted on Thursday evenings. Ms. Francisco continued to say that the fire training was conducted in the buffer area for the runways and that there were no known Navy activities conducted in that area.

Mr. Harrigan stated many leases and contracts are through the Wading River Fire District and the Department is not an actual entity that can engage in a lease. He requested to see a copy of the lease from the 1970's for the buffer zone. Ms. Francisco responded that he could send the PAO (David Todd) an email to request a copy of the lease.

Mr. Carey stated it is nice to hear from NYSDEC that they will enforce the 10 ppt MCL and urged them to weigh in more on these investigations. Mr. Carey inquired if all the questions and answers from the meeting are recorded in the meeting minutes. Mr. Acree responded that all questions and answers are recorded and posted on the website.

Mr. Carey stated that he received a copy to the Navy's response to the request to extend public water to the area and the letter only addressed groundwater. Mr. Carey inquired about groundwater migration on the north side of the Peconic River, before the

fence line treatment system (FLTS) was installed. Mr. Brayack responded that groundwater flows to the south and east towards the Peconic River. Mr. Carey inquired whether the FLTS system removed PFOS and PFOA from groundwater. Mr. Brayack stated that the system was an air stripping system to remove VOCs, not PFAS.

Mr. Carey inquired if the water was then put back into the infiltration galleries and if so, where the groundwater migrated to after it was discharged into the infiltration galleries. Mr. Brayack confirmed the water was discharged to the infiltration galleries and responded that the groundwater migrates to the Peconic River. Mr. Carey inquired if there were any borings done in the area near the 12 homes along the Peconic River. Mr. Brayack responded that the Navy did collect groundwater samples along the eastern runway and also collected drinking water samples from the 12 homes.

Mr. Carey inquired about how far off site could groundwater have migrated in 20, 30, or 50 years and if the distance that PFAS would have migrated could be confirmed if drinking water sampling was not conducted a mile or two east of the 12 homes that were tested.

Mr. Brayack responded that groundwater would have migrated south east to the Peconic River.

Mr. Carey commented that he had the same question that Ms. McClinchy asked about the western runway and inquired how the Navy knows that the contaminated water wasn't coming from the former Navy property. He further inquired if the Navy or NYSDEC have ever considered a forensic water analysis or fingerprinting similar to what was presented at the Bethpage RAB meeting.

Mr. Brayack responded that this testing was performed at the Bethpage Facility and the results were inconclusive. He further explained the forensic testing that Mr. Carey was talking about (PFOS and PFOA) are two distinctly different chemicals. They were used in different formulations that were used at different times. Mr. Brayack continued to say that the Navy went out and did extensive testing along the western edge of the property at Calverton. The results for PFOA and PFOS were not only below 40 ppt but also below 10 ppt, which concludes that there's nothing coming off the property. Mr. Brayack commented that the Navy has sampled onsite and saw much higher levels of PFOA and PFOS near the AOCs and Site 2.

Mr. Carey inquired about how far offsite the PFAS contamination from the western runway would migrate in 30, 40, or 50 years. Mr. Brayack replied that he cannot answer that question when there is no evidence of a release at the western runway.

Mr. Barbato inquired about the status of the State Superfund work at Site 2 - Fire Training Area and if the plume from Site 2 been delineated. Ms. Francisco responded that PFAS in groundwater has been delineated at Site 2 and additional samples are currently being collected to support the Remedial Investigation.

Ms. McClinchy commented that she recently came across a map with different buffer zones than the typical triangular area she has seen in the past and from what she understood, certain pieces of these properties have been transferred. She inquired if there is documentation on how many times fuel discharges took place over the buffer areas. Ms. Francisco replied that there are no records of fuel being discharged over the buffer areas.

Ms. McClinchy stated she thinks that the RAB board will agree with her that fuel discharges needs to be further examined, specifically on that southeast portion of the buffer zone. She stated they need to know what, if anything at all was dropped on that land, discharged on that land, whether by emergencies or by practice and training. Ms. McClinchy commented that the land is controlled by the state and NYSDEC would be more than willing to help the residents expedite this process and work toward getting some test wells on the property to make sure that there were no contaminants in that area. She also inquired if the plume from site 2 included the homes with contaminated wells offsite. Ms. Francisco responded that groundwater flows southeast from site 2 and there has been no evidence that PFAS from the facility are impacting the homes in neighborhoods 1, 2, and 3.

Mr. Carey inquired if homes 20, 30, or 50 foot away and along River Road with shallow drinking water wells could be impacted because it is known that the contaminated groundwater flows into the Peconic River and the river flows easterly and empties into the bay. Mr. Brayack responded if those wells were pulling in water from the river, there would be other problems such as bacteria. He further commented that those homes in close proximity to the river would most likely receive upgradient groundwater. Mr. Brayack added that the Navy monitors the concentrations of VOCs and PFAS in the surface water.

Ms. Esposito commented that a lot of people eat the fish from the Peconic River and there has been a study done in the past by the national laboratory where there’s a lot of low-income folks that also use the river as an additional way of gaining food. She inquired whether the Navy was planning to collect fish samples in the river and ponds.

Ms. Francisco replied at this time they have no plans to sample fish tissue, but surface water samples have been collected and those results will be compared to ecological

values as they become available, which would give an indication if they need to follow the pathway and sample fish. Ms. Esposito commented that a lot of the chemicals bioaccumulate and even if PFAS was at low levels in surface water it doesn't necessarily mean you won't find it in fish. Ms. Francisco replied that this scenario would be evaluated in the ecological risk assessment.

GENERAL DISCUSSION AND CLOSING REMARKS

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Acree thanked the attendees for their participation and remined everyone additional questions must be submitted by May 6th by email or voicemail. Mr. Acree further comment that the additional questions would be captured in the RAB minutes. The meeting was then adjourned.

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFFF	Aqueous Film Forming Foam
AOC	Area of Concern
ARAR	Applicable Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
DoD	Department of Defense
FLTS	Fence Line Treatment System
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
NFA	no further action
NMCPHC	Navy and Marine Corps Public Health Center
NWIRP	Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDOH	New York State Department of Health
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic Acid
PFOS	Perfluorooctane Sulfonate
ppb	parts per billion
ppt	parts per trillion
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
ROD	Record of Decision
SCDHS	Suffolk County Department of Health Services
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

ATTACHMENT 1
APRIL 29, 2021 RAB MEETING ATTENDEES

Attendees for the 53rd RAB meeting for NWIRP Calverton April 29,2021

1	A, Kris
2	Acree, Melvin
3	B, M
4	Barbato, Phil
5	Benfield, Beau
6	Bethoney, Charlotte
7	Boltz, Jackie
8	Brayack, Dave
9	Carey, Stan
10	Civic, Calverton
11	Civiletti, Denise
12	Cullen, John
13	Cushing, Melissa
14	Dillingham, Drew
15	Donston, Lauren
16	Doty, Josh
17	Ebert, Bill
18	Egert, Sheri
19	Esposito, Adrienne
20	Evans, Dan
21	Flynn, John
22	Forstner, Robert
23	Francisco, Kristi
24	Gannon, Tim
25	Governale, Miesje
26	Harrigan, Michael
27	Hubbard, Timothy
28	Jones, Helen
29	Juchatz, Amy
30	Kaim, Katelyn
31	Kent, Catherine
32	Krupski, Al
33	Lauren, Captioner
34	Lauth, Amanda
35	Martz, Ronald
36	McClinchy, Kelly
37	McClinchy, Sharon
38	Metz, Lea
39	Milligan, Jim
40	Pickman, Mitchell
41	Racaniello, Vincent
42	Rapiejko, Andrew
43	ROGOVIN, MARC
44	Scheid, Michael
45	Sergii,
46	Smith, Joshua
47	Speaker, RAB
48	Stephenson, Erin

49	Surani, Shaun
50	Tauss, Steve
51	Theurer, Rosemary
52	Todd , David
53	Varricchio, Vincent
54	Vitale, David
55	Wanlass, Jonathan
56	Wilkie, Henry
57	Winterberger, Lynn
58	Woolley, Mark
59	Yeung, William
60	Zingalie, Jennifer

ATTACHMENT 2
APRIL 29, 2021 RAB MEETING AGENDA

Agenda

Restoration Advisory Board
Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant Calverton

April 29, 2021

Virtual Meeting

7:00 p.m.

By Internet: **https://tinyurl.com/CALRAB429**

By Telephone: +1-408-418-9388 Access code: 132 002 0135

Welcome and Virtual Meeting Instructions
Jacqueline Boltz, Tetra Tech

Welcome and Agenda Review
Melvin Acree, NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic

Community Update
Vincent Racaniello, RAB Co-chair

Technical Progress

Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Membership
Jennifer Zingalie, Navy and Marine Corps Public Health Center (NMCPHC)

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances, 1,4-Dioxane, and Volatile Organic Compound Investigation Location Map
Kristi Francisco, Tetra Tech

Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area and Site 6A – Southern Area Volatile Organic Compounds and 1,4-Dioxane
Kristi Francisco, Tetra Tech

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Update
Kristi Francisco, Tetra Tech

Closing Remarks
Melvin Acree, NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic

Presenters will be available after the program for questions.

ATTACHMENT 3
NAVY PRESENTATIONS – APRIL 29, 2021 RAB MEETING

NWIRP CALVERTON
Restoration Advisory Board

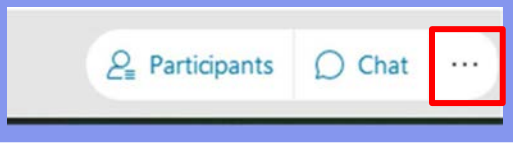
APRIL 29, 2021 - Meeting Agenda

- **Welcome**
- **Introductions**
- **Presentations (available at https://go.usa.gov/x78Ya)**
- **Q&A Session**
- **Updates**

Thank you for joining us. The meeting will begin at 7:00pm.

If you are experiencing technical difficulties, contact WebEx by telephone at 1-866-779-3239.

Closed Captioning: Select Panel Options icon (3 dots in lower right of screen) and select Multimedia Viewer.



WELCOME

NAVAL WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT

CALVERTON

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

VIRTUAL MEETING

APRIL 29, 2021

7:00 P.M.

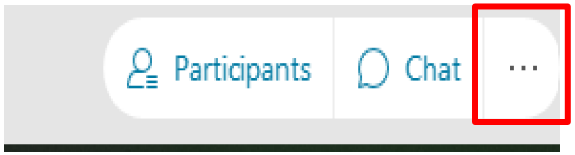
VIRTUAL MEETING INSTRUCTIONS

- Attendee cameras are not being used; no attendees will be viewed by others
- Attendee microphones will remain muted except when recognized for questions
- Webinar sign-in names will be used for the record
- RAB Members will have 10 minutes following each presentation
- Attendees will have an opportunity to ask questions or comments after all presentations are complete
- Please be respectful of others, even if you don't agree with their comments

Q&A OPTIONS

1. **Ask a question** by typing it in the **Q&A box**.

   Click three white dots "More Options" icon in bottom right of screen to open the Q&A box.



2. **Raise your hand** to be recognized and have your microphone unmuted.

3. **Phone-only attendees** can dial *3 to raise their hand and have the opportunity to ask a question.

AGENDA

- Welcome and Virtual Meeting Instructions - Jacqueline Boltz, Tetra Tech
- Welcome and Agenda Review, Melvin Acree, NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic
- Community Update, Vincent Racaniello, RAB Co-chair
- Technical Progress (panelists will have 10 minutes for Q&A after each presentation)
  - Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Membership, Jennifer Zingalie, Navy and Marine Corps Public Health Center (NMCPHC)
  - Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances, 1,4-Dioxane, and Volatile Organic Compound Investigation Location Map, Kristi Francisco, Tetra Tech
  - Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area and Site 6A – Southern Area Volatile Organic Compound and 1,4-Dioxane, Kristi Francisco, Tetra Tech
  - Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Update, Kristi Francisco, Tetra Tech
- Attendee Questions and Answers until 10pm
- Closing Remarks, Melvin Acree, NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic

RAB MEMBERS

Vincent Racaniello – RAB Co-Chair

Louis Cork – RAB Member

Adrienne Esposito – RAB Member

Kelly McClinchy – RAB Member

Frank Mancini – RAB Member

NAVFAC MID-ATLANTIC
NWIRP Calverton Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)Membership

Presented by:
Jennifer Zingalie, Navy and Marine Corps Public Health Center
NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic

29 April, 2021

Overview

- **What is a Restoration Advisory Board?**
- **What is involved in being a RAB Member?**
- **What are RAB Responsibilities?**
- **What are the Navy's Obligations to the RAB?**
- **Why Would a RAB be Dissolved?**
- **Current Calverton RAB Status**
- **RAB Membership Applications**
  - how to apply
  - Take the 12-question survey

What is a Restoration Advisory Board?

A **collective forum** of ***diverse community members***. The forum will meet or communicate with decision makers, to discuss, and identify the most efficient, and productive means to restore the environment at a site owned or formerly owned by the Department of Defense.

- Provide input to installation decision makers
- Have direct access to agencies overseeing the cleanup
- Share questions, concerns, and ideas with the cleanup agency
  - **NOTE:** Advisory board, *not* a decision-making body

What is involved in being a RAB Member?

- **Serve a specific term**
  - Attend RAB meetings regularly*
    - Two annual meetings
    - Typical meeting takes 2-3 hours
      - During COVID all meetings are virtual
- **Attend a RAB Orientation**
  - RAB members establish a charter, mission statement, goals, and operating procedures
  - Establish Co-Chair*
    - Set meeting agendas
    - Focal point for outreach
    - Various Admin duties

What are the RAB's Responsibilities?

- **Represent** and communicate community interests and concerns to decision-makers
- Learn and understand the Navy's clean up efforts at the site. **Respond** by:
  - Addressing issues associated w/ environmental restoration activities
  - Provide advice/comment to the decision makers on restoration issues *throughout the process*
  - Provide information to the greater community*
- When applicable, **Review** and comment on documentation and clean-up activities

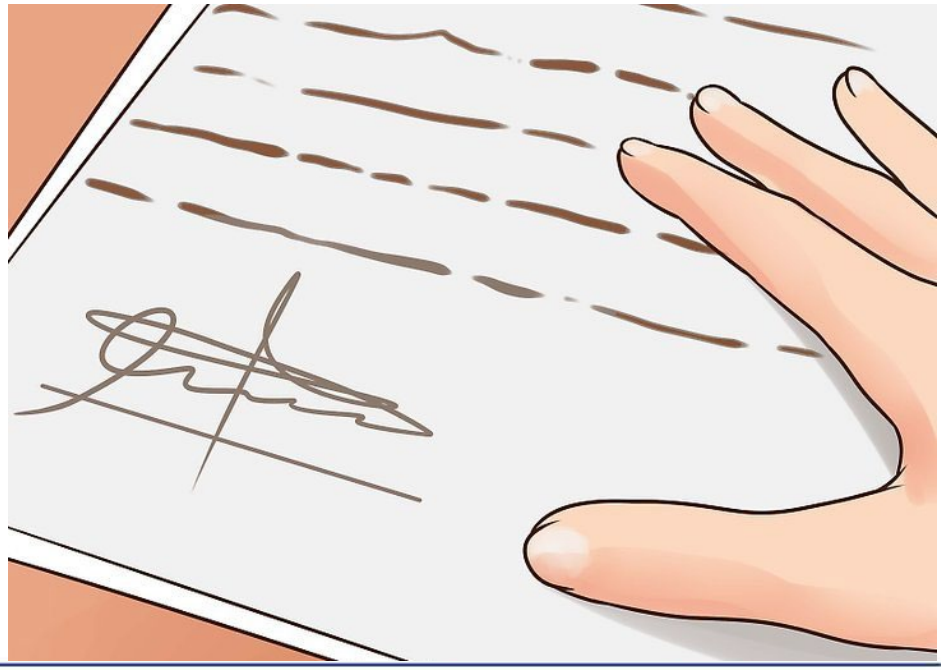
What are the Navy's Obligations to the RAB?

- Maintain record of RAB activities
- Maintain an information repository on all activities related to the site
- Keep RAB informed about key issues and upcoming decisions
  - **Community Involvement Plan***
- Consider and respond in a timely manner to RAB questions, concerns, and ideas
- Provide adequate funding for administrative and technical support

(*right: Navy-Calverton website*) → https://go.usa.gov/x78Ya

Why would a RAB Be Dissolved?

- All required work is complete
- Property is transferred out of DoD
- 75% of members agree in writing
- No longer sufficient, sustained, *community interest*



Current Calverton RAB Status

- **Local citizens –**
  - Goal RAB needs to consist of at least **10 to 20 members** with diverse backgrounds/Community interests
    - Currently -- **5 RAB members**
    - Community Co-Chair – **Vincent Racaniello**

- **Navy representatives**
  - One official member – **Co-Chair, Mel Acree**
  - Other Navy/contractor participants provide information

- **Regulators**
  - NYS Department of Environmental Conservation– **Henry Wilkie**
  - NYS Department of Health – **Shaun Surani**

ARE YOU INTERSTED IN JOINING?

Currently Accepting Applications for RAB Membership

Please contact me:

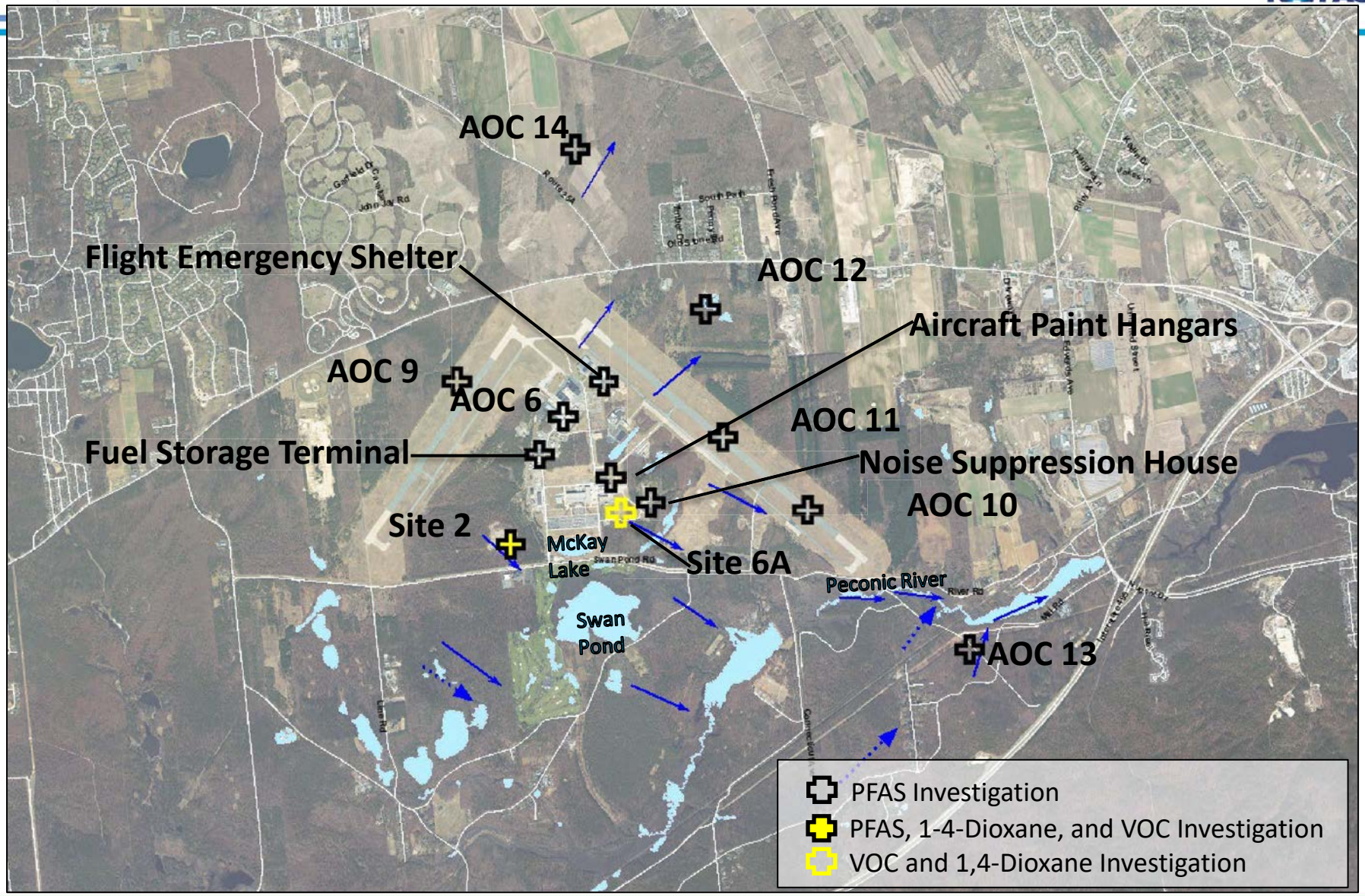
Jennifer Zingalie
Navy and Marine Corps Public Health Center
Mon.-Thurs (8 AM – 3PM)
jennifer.m.zingalie.civ@mail.mil
[*what you may see on your caller ID:*
"757-953-0000" or "Federal Government"]

LEARN MORE: about Calverton RAB at
NAVFAC-Calverton Website
https://go.usa.gov/xHbqG

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS), 1,4-Dioxane, and Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Investigation Location Map

Presented by:
Tetra Tech, Inc
NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic
29 April 2021

PFAS and 1,4-Dioxane Area Location Map



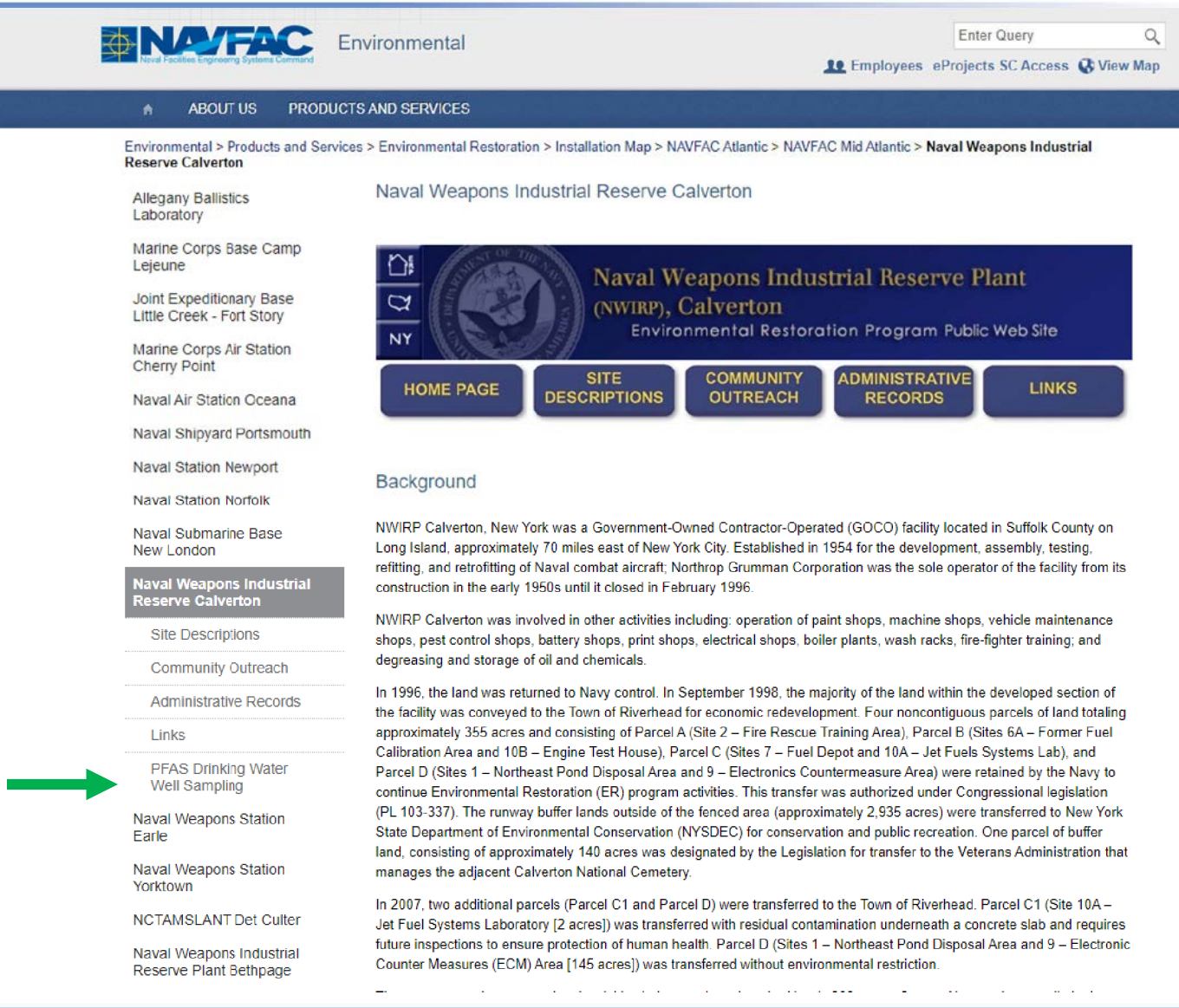
QUESTIONS?

NWIRP Calverton Website

https://go.usa.gov/x78Ya

Presented by:
Tetra Tech, Inc
NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic
29 April 2021

NWIRP Calverton Home Page



NAVFAC Environmental

Enter Query

Employees ePROJECTS SC Access View Map

ABOUT US PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Environmental > Products and Services > Environmental Restoration > Installation Map > NAVFAC Atlantic > NAVFAC Mid Atlantic > **Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Calverton**

- Allegany Ballistics Laboratory
- Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune
- Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek - Fort Story
- Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point
- Naval Air Station Oceana
- Naval Shipyard Portsmouth
- Naval Station Newport
- Naval Station Norfolk
- Naval Submarine Base New London
- **Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Calverton**
  - Site Descriptions
  - Community Outreach
  - Administrative Records
  - Links
  - PFAS Drinking Water Well Sampling
- Naval Weapons Station Earle
- Naval Weapons Station Yorktown
- NCTAMSLANT Det Culter
- Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant Bethpage

Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Calverton

NY

Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant (NWIRP), Calverton

Environmental Restoration Program Public Web Site

HOME PAGE | SITE DESCRIPTIONS | COMMUNITY OUTREACH | ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS | LINKS

Background

NWIRP Calverton, New York was a Government-Owned Contractor-Operated (GOCO) facility located in Suffolk County on Long Island, approximately 70 miles east of New York City. Established in 1954 for the development, assembly, testing, refitting, and retrofitting of Naval combat aircraft; Northrop Grumman Corporation was the sole operator of the facility from its construction in the early 1950s until it closed in February 1996.

NWIRP Calverton was involved in other activities including: operation of paint shops, machine shops, vehicle maintenance shops, pest control shops, battery shops, print shops, electrical shops, boiler plants, wash racks, fire-fighter training; and degreasing and storage of oil and chemicals.

In 1996, the land was returned to Navy control. In September 1998, the majority of the land within the developed section of the facility was conveyed to the Town of Riverhead for economic redevelopment. Four noncontiguous parcels of land totaling approximately 355 acres and consisting of Parcel A (Site 2 – Fire Rescue Training Area), Parcel B (Sites 6A – Former Fuel Calibration Area and 10B – Engine Test House), Parcel C (Sites 7 – Fuel Depot and 10A – Jet Fuels Systems Lab), and Parcel D (Sites 1 – Northeast Pond Disposal Area and 9 – Electronics Countermeasure Area) were retained by the Navy to continue Environmental Restoration (ER) program activities. This transfer was authorized under Congressional legislation (PL 103-337). The runway buffer lands outside of the fenced area (approximately 2,935 acres) were transferred to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) for conservation and public recreation. One parcel of buffer land, consisting of approximately 140 acres was designated by the Legislation for transfer to the Veterans Administration that manages the adjacent Calverton National Cemetery.

In 2007, two additional parcels (Parcel C1 and Parcel D) were transferred to the Town of Riverhead. Parcel C1 (Site 10A – Jet Fuel Systems Laboratory [2 acres]) was transferred with residual contamination underneath a concrete slab and requires future inspections to ensure protection of human health. Parcel D (Sites 1 – Northeast Pond Disposal Area and 9 – Electronic Counter Measures (ECM) Area [145 acres]) was transferred without environmental restriction.

NWIRP Calverton Drinking Water Well Sampling Page

PFAS Drinking Water Well Sampling

Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant
(NWIRP), Calverton
Environmental Restoration Program Public Web Site

NY

HOME PAGE | SITE DESCRIPTIONS | COMMUNITY OUTREACH | ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS | LINKS

PFAS Drinking Water Well Sampling

Skip to Background

New Update as of 20 April 2021

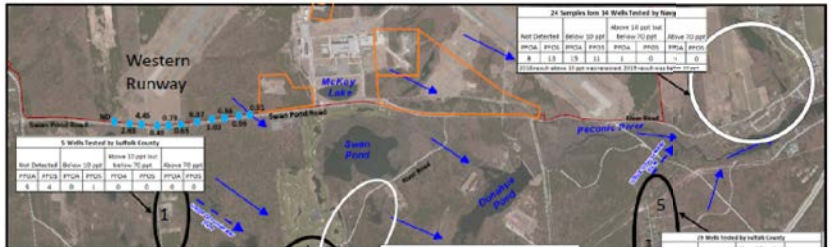
The Latest

The Navy's field team is continuing to investigate the potential on-facility releases of perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) at the Grumman/Calverton Facility identified in the Preliminary Assessment.

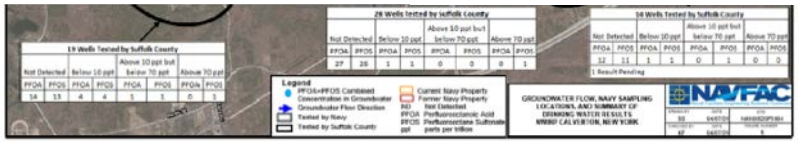
The Navy is aware of community concerns about private drinking water wells located south of the former NWIRP and has been working with Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS) to obtain drinking water data. The Navy has received results for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and a limited data set for metals and volatile organic compounds (VOC) for samples collected prior to January 2021. ***As more fully explained below, a careful review of the SCDHS data, in conjunction with other available PFAS and groundwater flow data, indicates that the private drinking water wells sampled by SCDHS have not been impacted by a Navy PFAS release.***

As seen with the blue arrows in Figure 1 below, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has studied the groundwater flow in Calverton and has determined the direction to be generally southeast toward the Peconic River for properties in the SCDHS sampling areas 1, 2, and 3. The Navy's groundwater investigation has also confirmed this groundwater flow direction. The Peconic River acts as a groundwater divide, preventing groundwater flow across the river. As a result, the groundwater flow direction around the two other SCDHS sampling areas (4 and 5) is different, with a general flow direction to the northeast which is also shown with blue arrows on the map below.

Figure 1



NWIRP Calverton Drinking Water Well Sampling Page



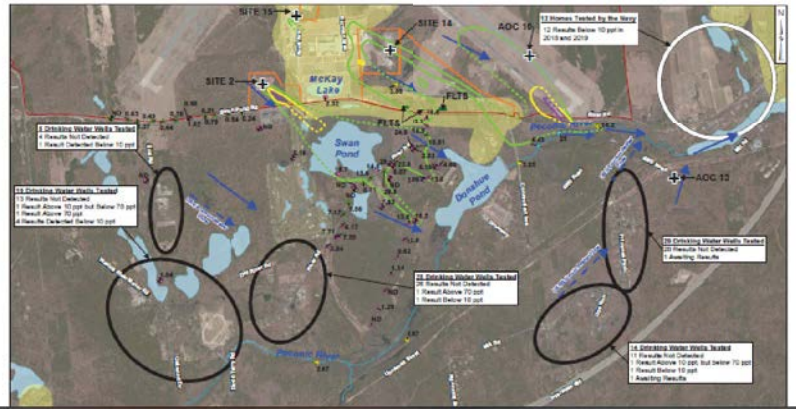
Please click here to download the figure.

None of the former or current Navy property in Calverton is located upgradient of SCDHS sampling areas 4 and 5. The groundwater in these sampling areas actually flows toward Navy property so there are no known or potential Navy PFAS release areas that could have resulted in PFOS/PFOA in the drinking water wells sampled by SCDHS. The Navy's former property south of the Western Runway is located upgradient of SCDHS sampling areas 1, 2, and 3. The Navy's investigation to date has not identified a PFAS release in this area. To be proactive, the Navy collected groundwater samples along Swan Pond Road to confirm that a release has not occurred, which could have the potential to impact drinking water wells.

The Navy's groundwater data along Swan Road and the SCDHS drinking water well sampling data are also shown above on Figure 1. The SCDHS data for drinking water wells is summarized by comparing the results to two values. The United States (U.S) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established a lifetime health advisory of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA and PFOS combined in drinking water. New York has a more stringent standard of 10 ppt each for PFOS and PFOA in drinking water. ***All of the groundwater results along Swan Pond Road south of the Western Runway were below 10 ppt for PFOA and PFOS which further supports the Navy's conclusion that a release has not occurred from Navy property in this area.***

Two additional figures are provided below which present the Navy's full findings from the ongoing PFAS investigations conducted in the southern portion of the former NWIRP. Figure 2 provides PFOS data collected by the Navy and Figure 3 presents the PFOA data. These figures also summarize the results of PFOA and PFOS in drinking water samples provided by SCDHS.

Figure 2 Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS)



QUESTIONS?

Site 2 Former Fire Training Area
Site 6A Southern Area
Volatile Organic Compounds and 1,4-Dioxane

Presented by:
Tetra Tech, Inc
NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic
29 April 2021

Volatile Organic Compounds and 1,4-Dioxane

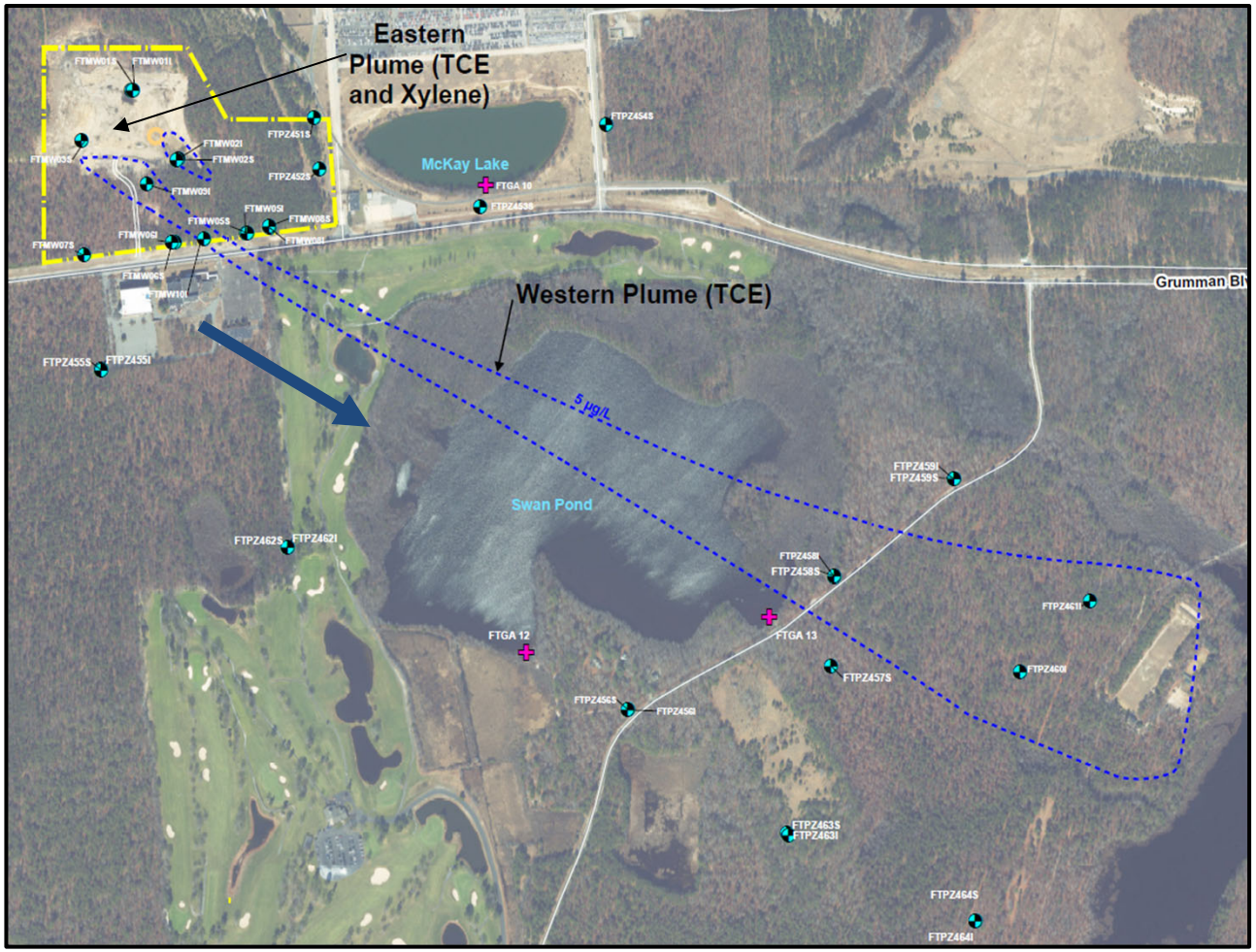
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs):
  - Consumer products: cleaning products and paints
  - Industrial uses: metal degreasing agent, paints, and glue
  - Useful properties: solvent that removes grease and oils
- 1,4-Dioxane:
  - Consumer products: deodorants, shampoo, and cosmetics
  - Industrial uses: paint strippers, dyes, greases, varnishes, and waxes
  - Useful properties: stabilizer for chlorinated solvents such as 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA)
- Known VOC Sites and Potential Areas of Concern for 1,4-Dioxane:
  - Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area
  - Site 6A – Southern Area

1,4 – Dioxane Preliminary Assessment

- 2020: Preparation of a Preliminary Assessment (PA) for 1,4-Dioxane at the Former NWIRP
  - Literature Search: Naval Information Restoration Information Solution (NIRIS) and Public Databases (EPA and State of New York)
  - Site Interviews
  - Site Reconnaissance
  - PA Report: Summarizes Findings and Recommendations for Site Inspections

Site 2 Former Fire Training Area

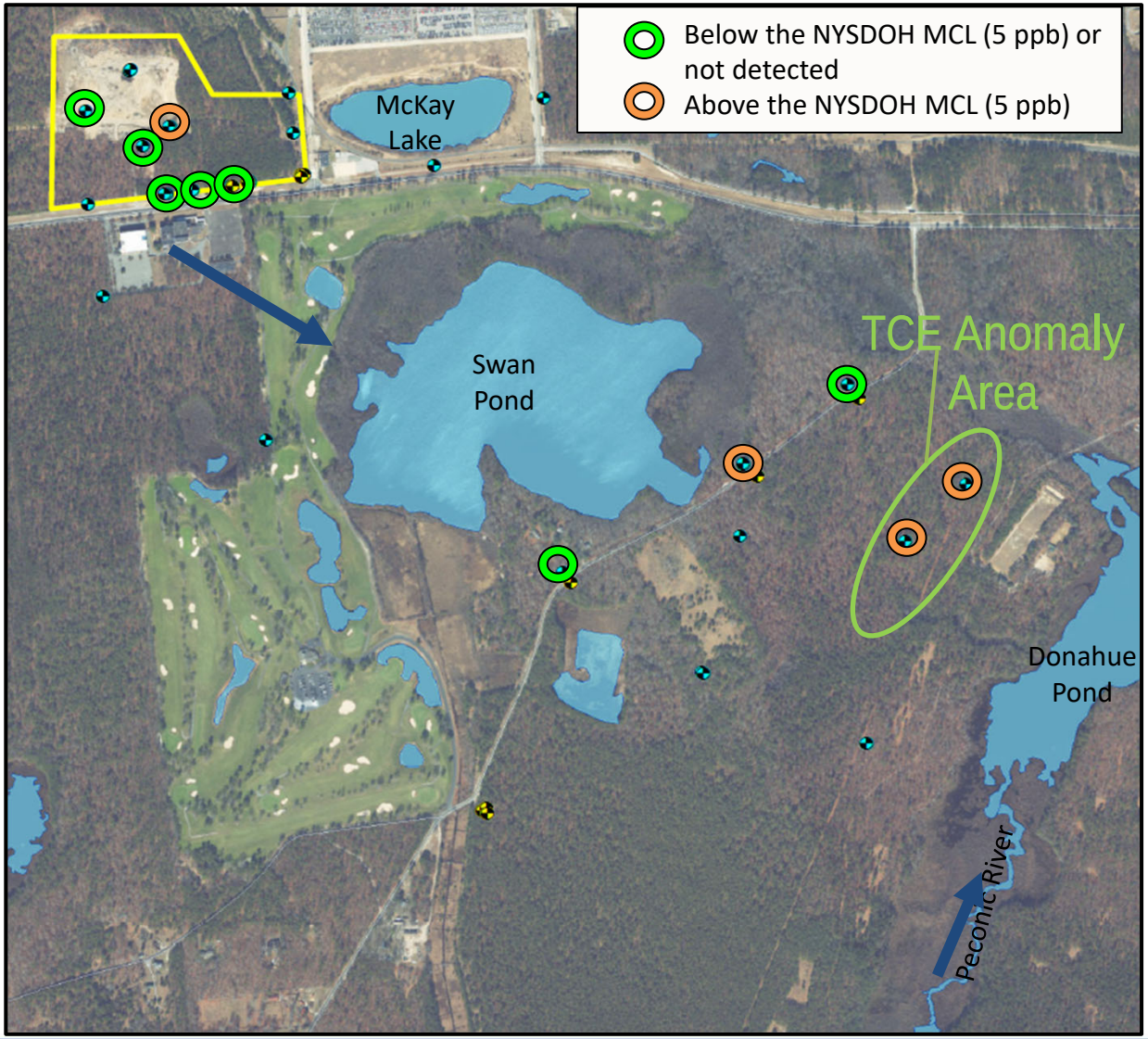
- 1950's to 1996: Fire Training Area
- Groundwater has been impacted by petroleum, chlorinated solvents, and other chemicals
- Two VOC groundwater plumes delineated in 2012
- Primary contaminants: Trichloroethene (TCE) and Xylene
- Interim Actions (excavation and Air Sparge / Vapor Extraction)
- Remedy selection for VOCs in groundwater delayed to investigate per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and 1,4-dioxane
- Fall 2020: Collected groundwater samples from 17 monitoring wells (VOC and 1,4-dioxane analysis)



2012 TCE and TCE / Xylene Plume

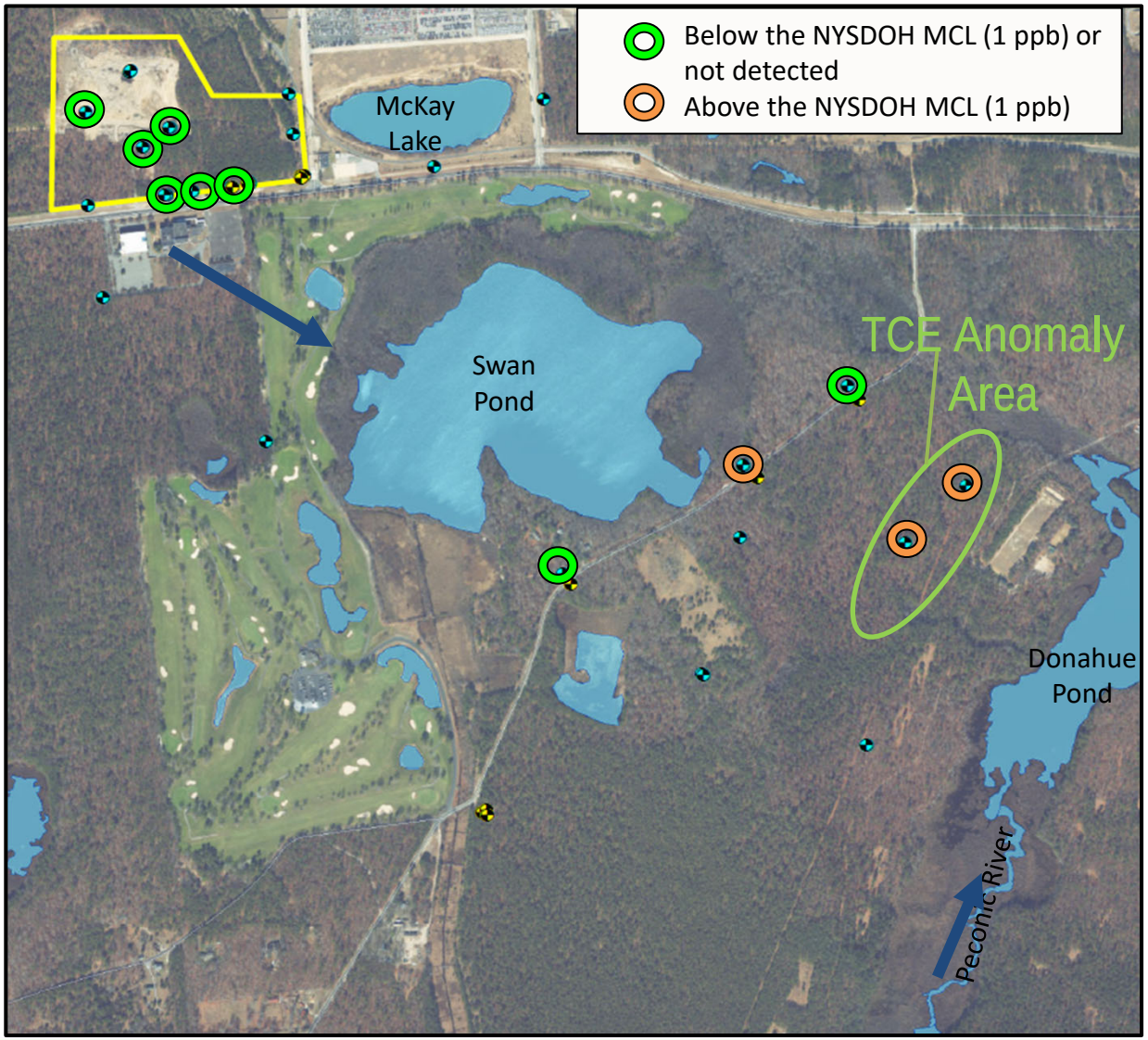
2020 VOC Results
Site 2 Former Fire Training Area

- One VOC (1,2-dichlorobenzene) detected (8.8 parts per billion [ppb]) at 1 of 9 on-property monitoring wells above New York State maximum contaminant level (MCL)
- VOCs detected in 3 of 8 off-property monitoring wells above the MCL
- One monitoring well south of Swan Pond (TCE = 5.2 ppb).
- TCE Anomaly Area
  - 1994: Maximum detection of TCE on-property = 94 ppb
  - 2012: Maximum detection of TCE = 600 ppb
  - 2013: Further investigation west of the anomaly did not identify a source
  - 2020: Maximum detection of TCE = 83.2 ppb
  - Decreasing results and degradation (breakdown) compounds (dichloroethene and dichloroethane) indicate that TCE is degrading



2020 1,4-Dioxane Results
Site 2 Former Fire Training Area

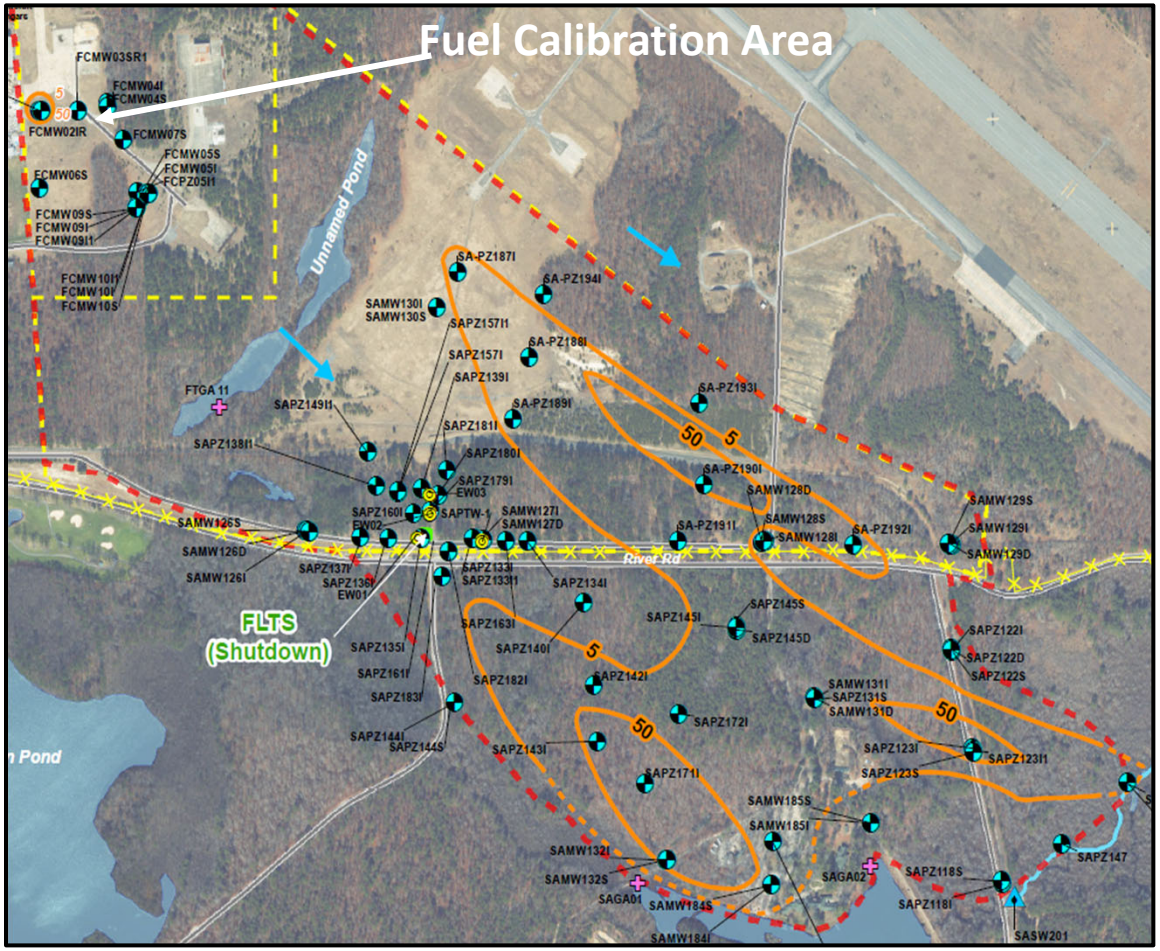
- 1,4-dioxane detected in groundwater at 2 of 9 monitoring wells on-property but the results were below the MCL
- 1,4-dioxane detected in 3 of 8 off-property monitoring wells above MCL
  - One monitoring well south of Swan pond (1.1 ppb)
  - Two monitoring wells in the anomaly area; maximum detection = 19 ppb



Site 6A – Southern Area and Plume Boundary

History

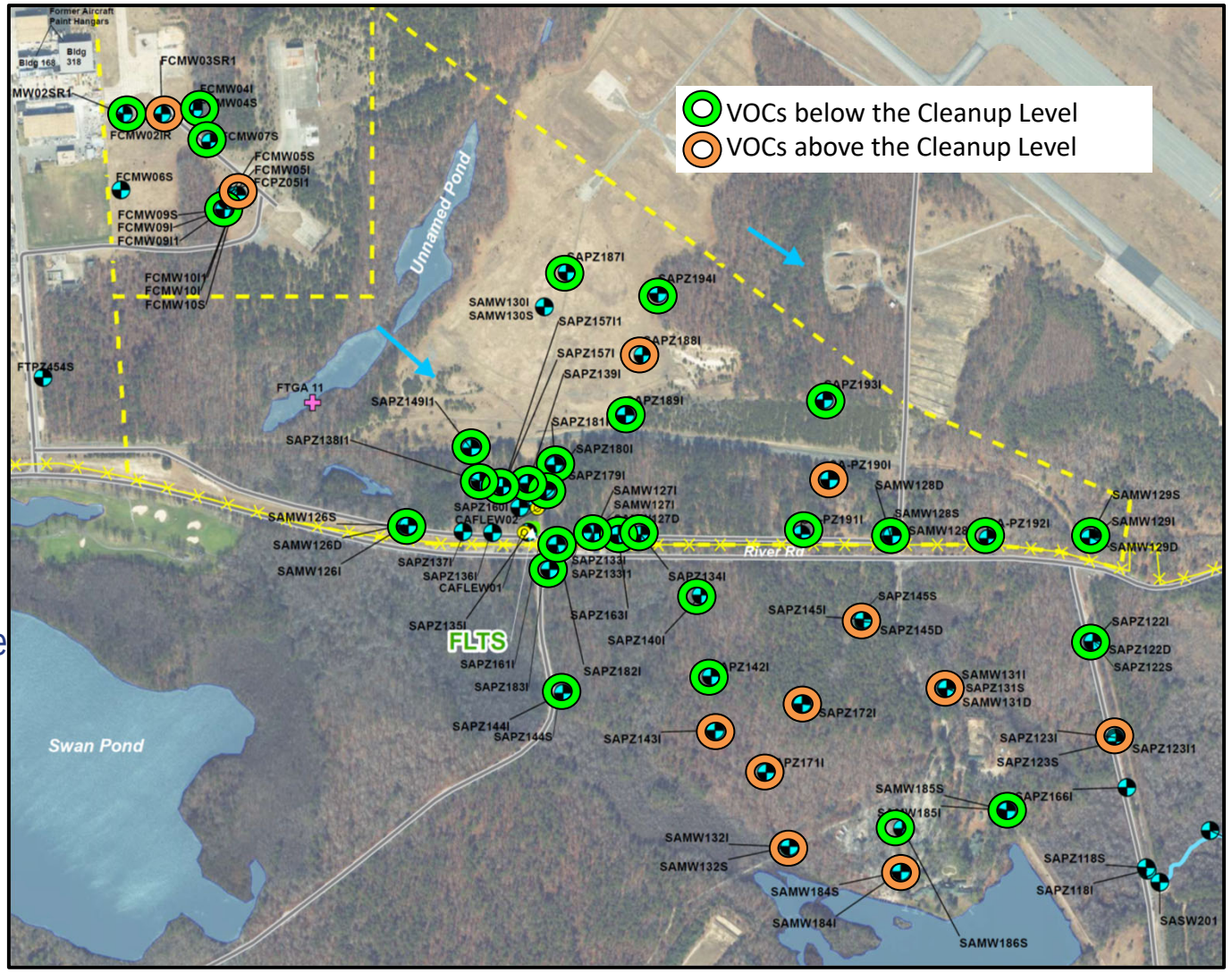
- 1950's to 1996:
  Site 6A – Former Fuel Calibration Area used for the testing aircraft fuel and engine systems
- Frequent, small fuel and solvents likely spilled during use at the Site
- Site 6A – Southern Area:
  VOC groundwater plume
- Interim Actions (excavation and bio-study)
- 2012: Record of Decision
- October 2013 to March 2019:
  FLTS System operated; air stripping removed 54.5 pounds of VOCs
- Biannual Long-Term Monitoring (LTM)
- Fall 2020: Collected groundwater samples from 47 monitoring wells
  (VOC and 1,4-dioxane analysis)



2019 VOC Plume

Fall 2020 VOC Results
Site 6A - Southern Area

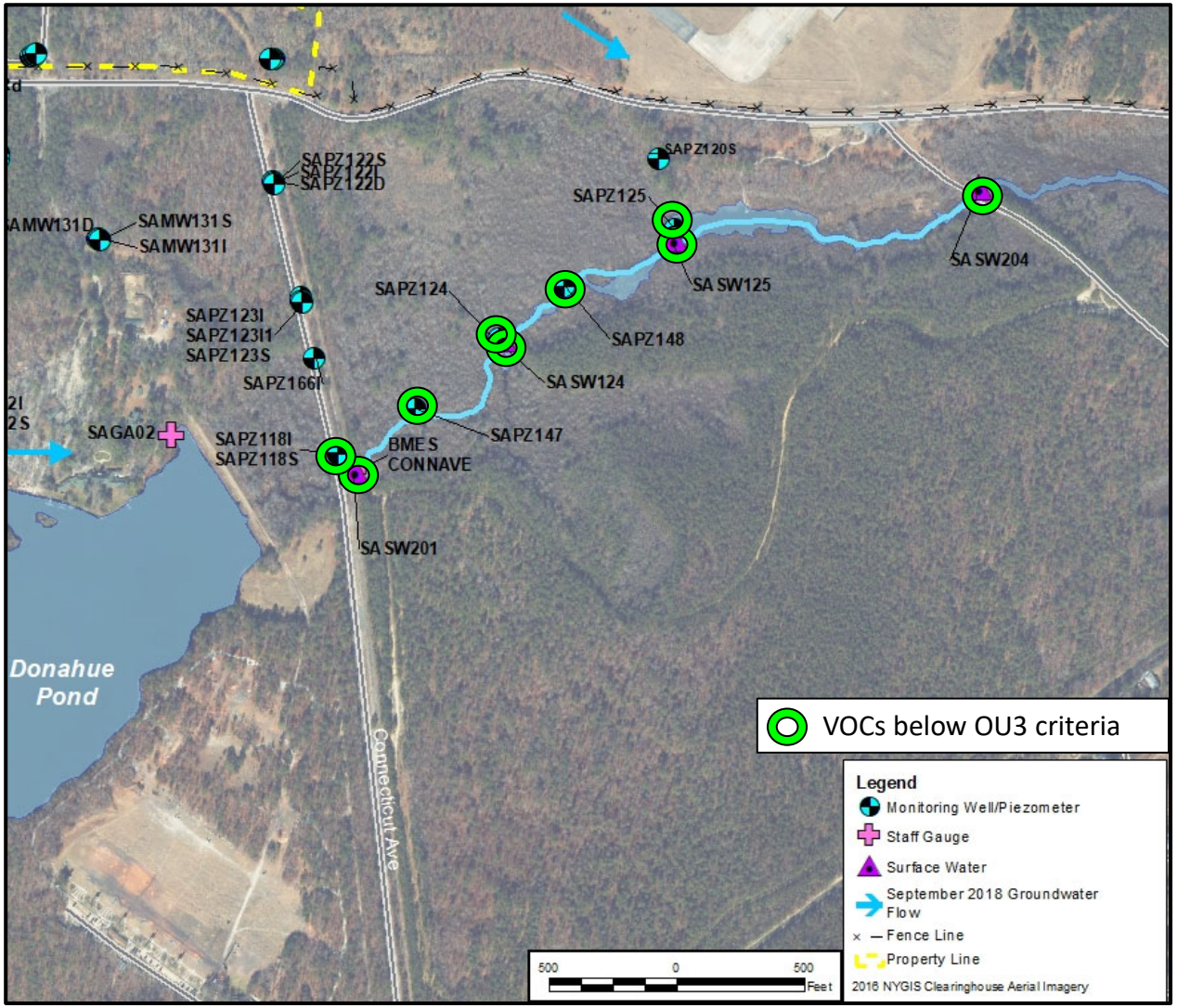
- Results at 13 of the 47 wells exceed ROD Cleanup Levels
  - 4 on-property wells
  - 9 off-property wells
- Two Fuel Calibration Area wells contain residual fuels and dichlorobenezenes
- Two on-property southern area monitoring wells contain dichloroethane and chloroethane
- VOCs in wells just south of the FLTS have decreased below the cleanup Level
- Off-property VOCs that exceeded the MCLs: TCA, dichloroethane, dichloroethene, chloroethane



Spring and Fall 2020 Event
Site 6A – Southern Area

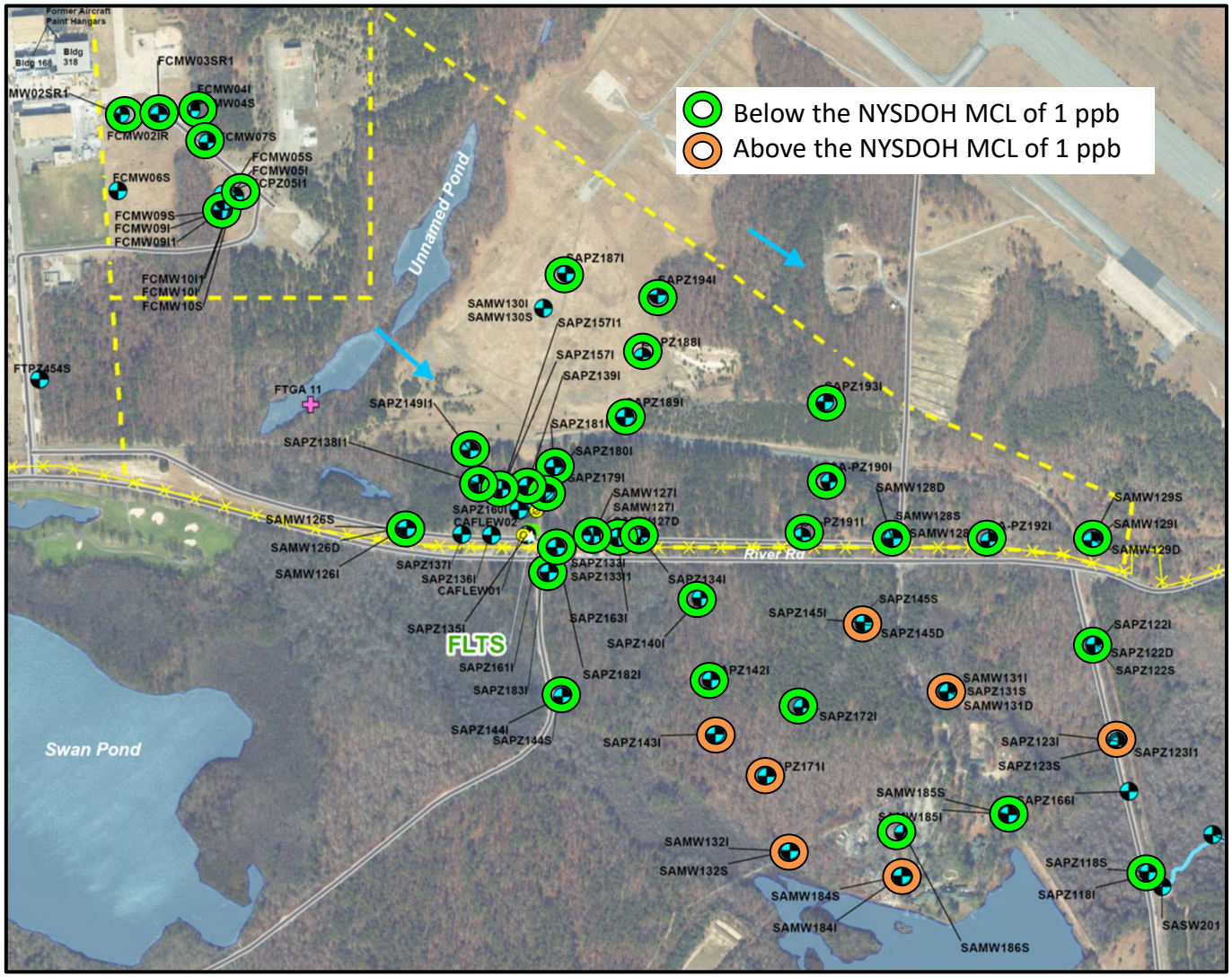
Peconic River Sampling

- VOCs were below the cleanup levels at the two Peconic River Area monitoring wells
- VOCs in pore water (wells along edge of Peconic River) and surface water were below the Operable Unit (OU) 3 ecological surface water and pore water benchmarks (i.e., DCA = 3,000 ppb, DCE = 210 ppb, dichlorobenzenes = 5 ppb, and isopropyl benzene = 2.6 ppb)



Fall 2020 1,4-Dioxane Results
Site 6A - Southern Area

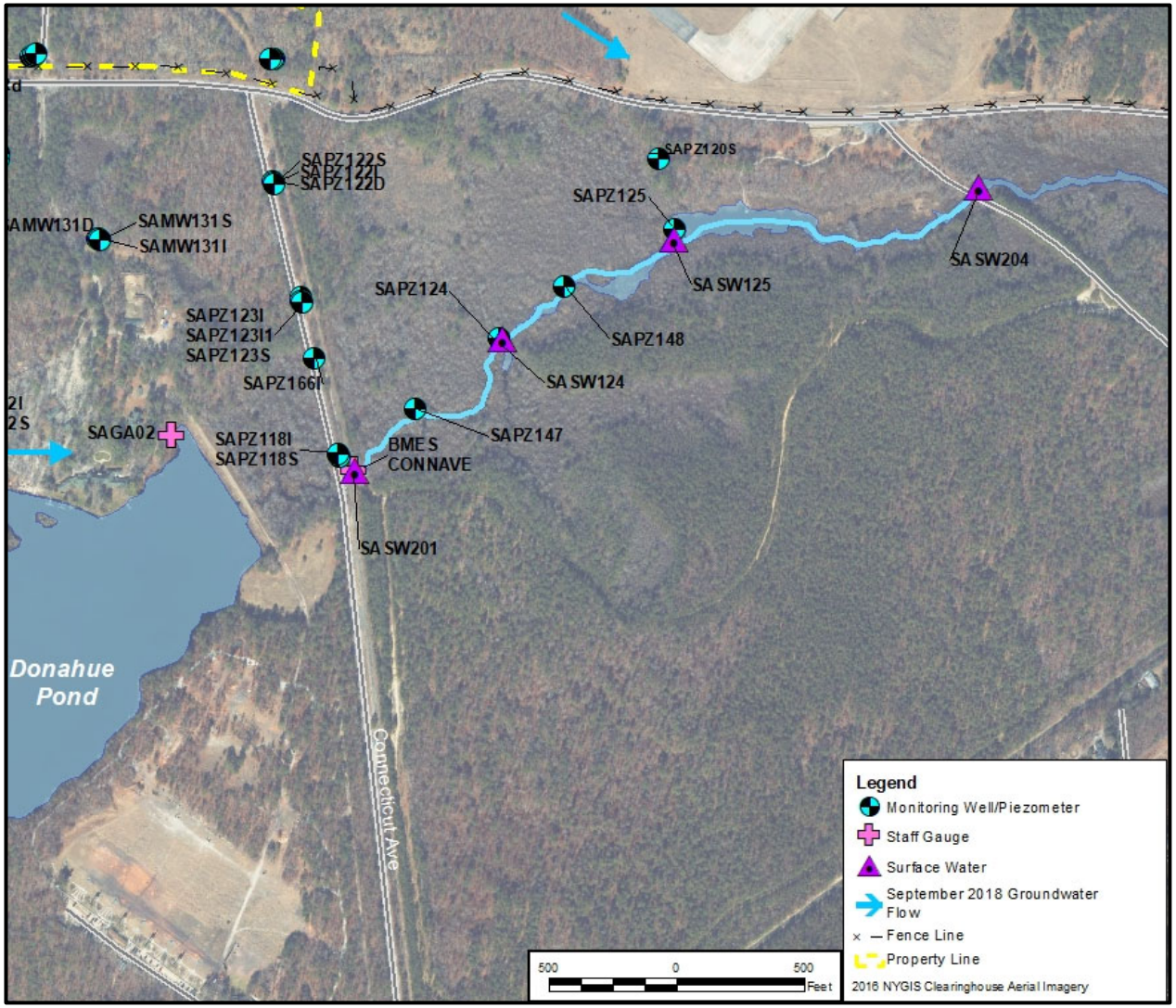
- 1,4-dioxane detected in groundwater at 9 of 25 monitoring wells on-property but the results were below MCL (ranged from not detected to 0.59 ppb)
- 1,4-dioxane detected in groundwater at 16 of 24 monitoring wells off-property
  - Exceedances of MCL at 5 of 24 monitoring wells
  - Results range from not detected to 5.40 ppb



Fall 2020 1,4-Dioxane Results
Site 6A – Southern Area

Peconic River Sampling

- Result for 1,4-dioxane in monitoring wells along the Peconic River (pore water) ranged from not detected to 1.30 ppb
- Results for 1,4-dioxane in surface water ranged from not detected to 0.21 ppb



QUESTIONS?

Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command
NAVFAC MID-ATLANTIC

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Update

Presented by:
Tetra Tech, Inc
NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic
29 April 2021

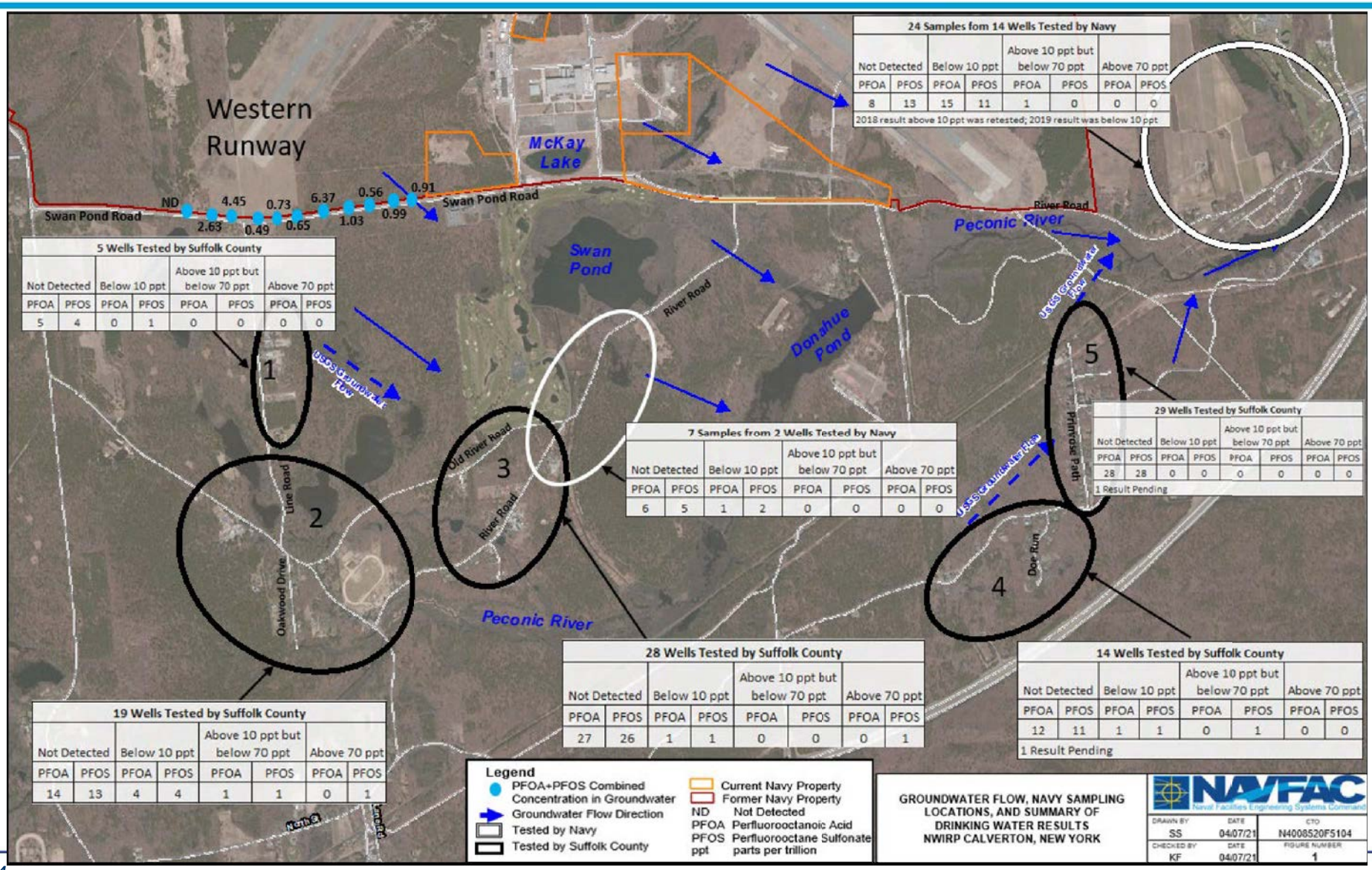
Field Update

- 2016: Initial investigations began at:
  - Site 2 and Aircraft Paint Hangars
- 2018: Preliminary Assessment
- 2019: Investigations began at:
  - Noise Suppression House
  - Fuel Storage Terminal
  - Flight Emergency Shelter
  - Areas of Concern (AOCs) 06, 09 through 12
- 2020 and 2021:
  - Investigations at Site 2 and AOCs continue
  - Investigations began at AOC 13 and AOC 14

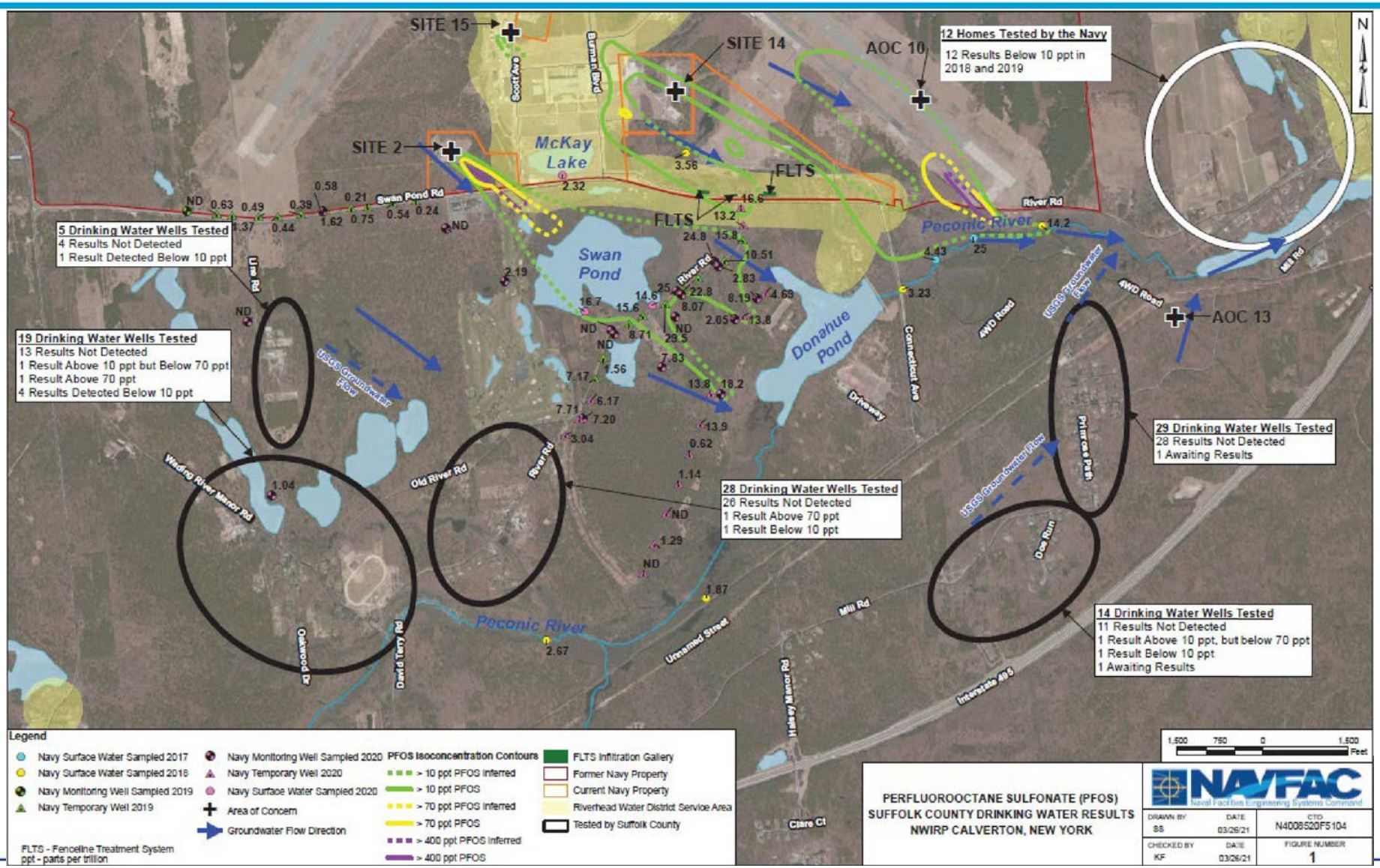
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Criteria

- United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) concern with two long-chain PFAS: perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)
- U.S. EPA Drinking Water Health Advisory of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA, 70 ppt for PFOS, and if both are present, 70 ppt for PFOA and PFOS
- Department of Defense (DoD) Screening Levels
  - Calculated using the U.S. EPA Regional Screening Level Calculator
  - Groundwater: 40 ppt for PFOA and 40 ppt for PFOS
  - Soil: 130 parts per billion (ppb) for PFOA and 130 ppb for PFOS
  - Used to determine if additional investigation warranted at an AOC
  - Used to determine if additional step out sampling is needed for delineation or mapping of the plume
- New York State
  - August 26, 2020: promulgated a public drinking water supply maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 ppt for PFOA and 10 ppt for PFOS

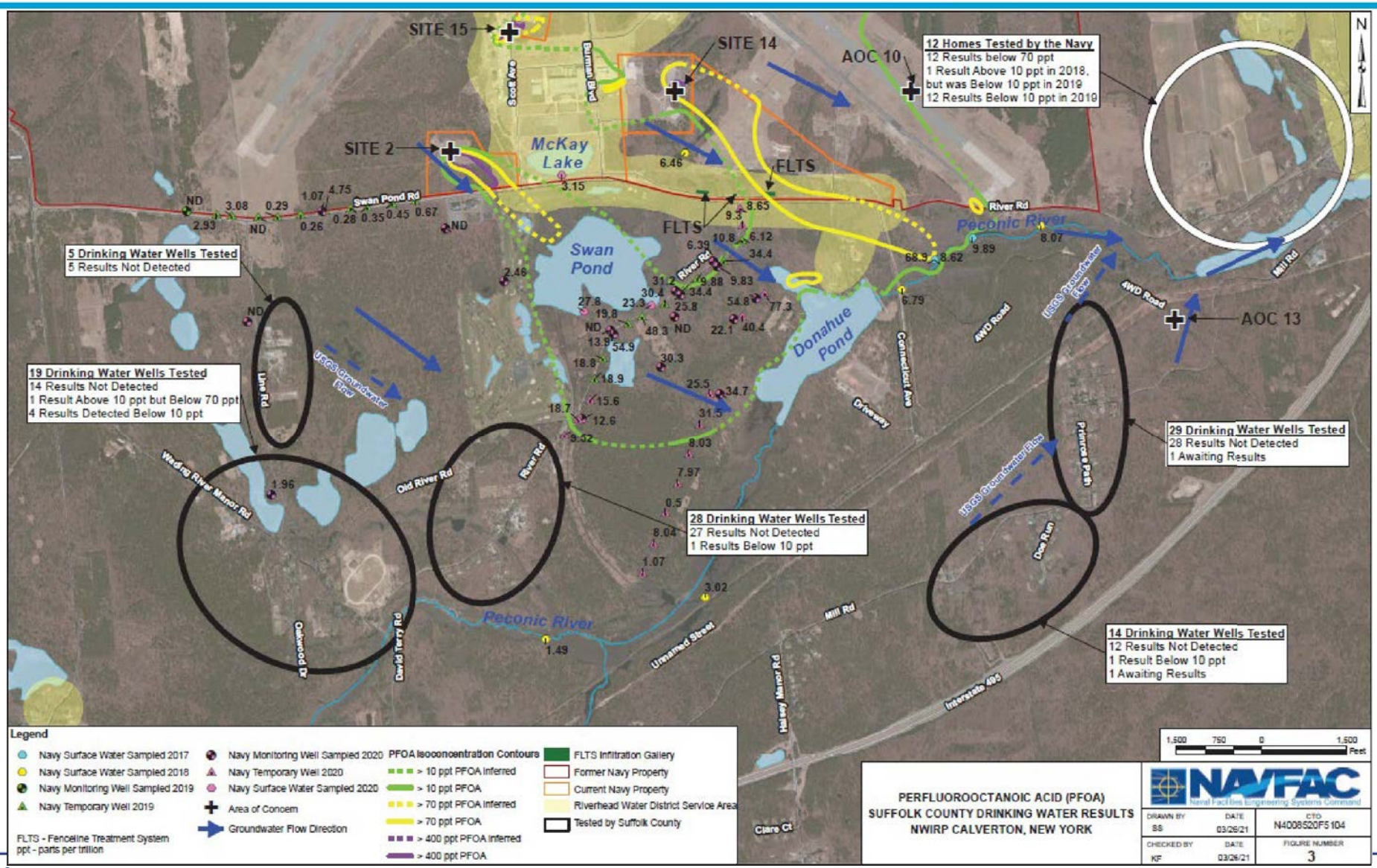
PFOA and PFOS Results Off-Property Evaluation



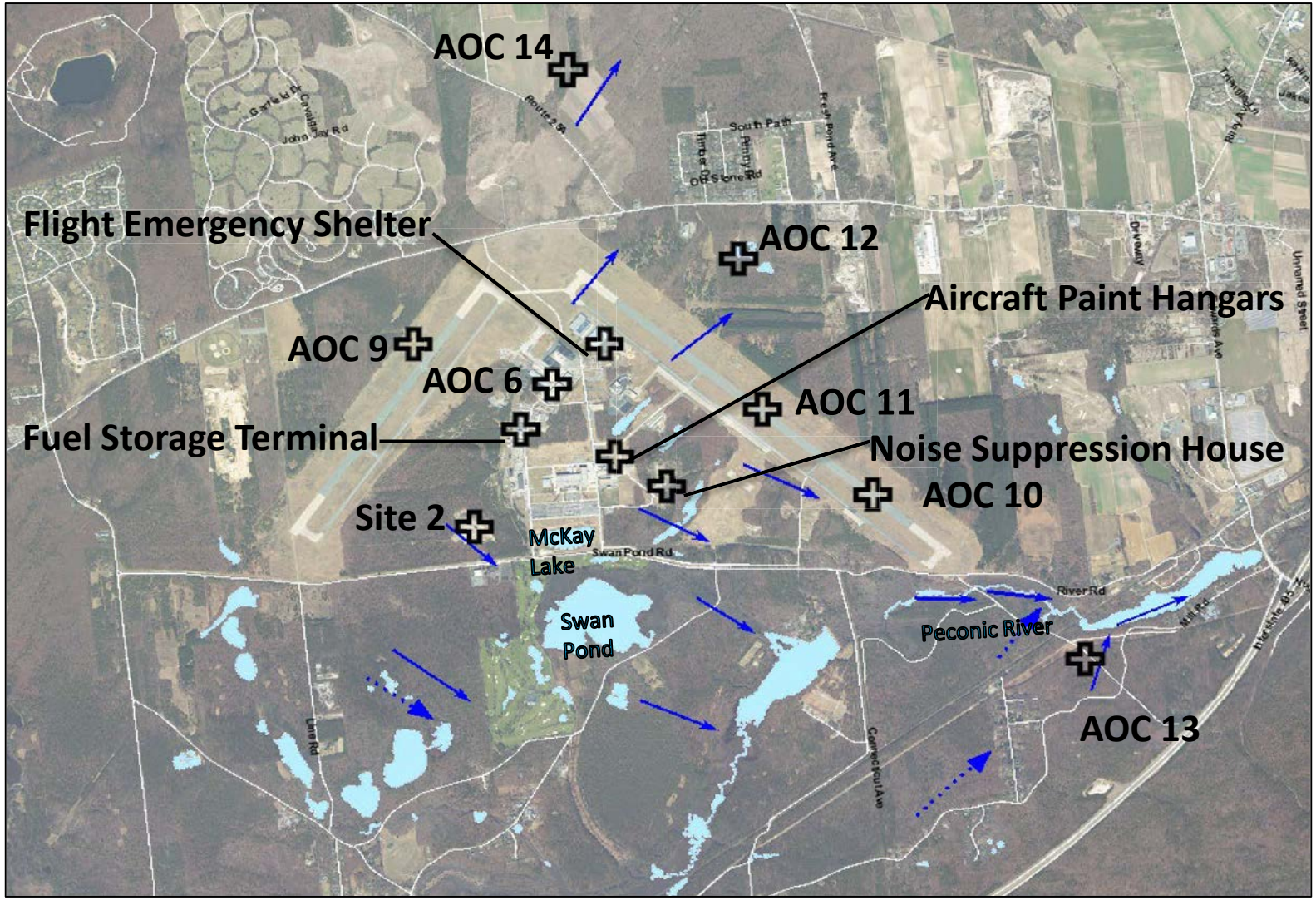
PFOS Results Off-Property Evaluation



PFOA Results Off-Property Evaluation



Location Map and Direction of Groundwater Flow



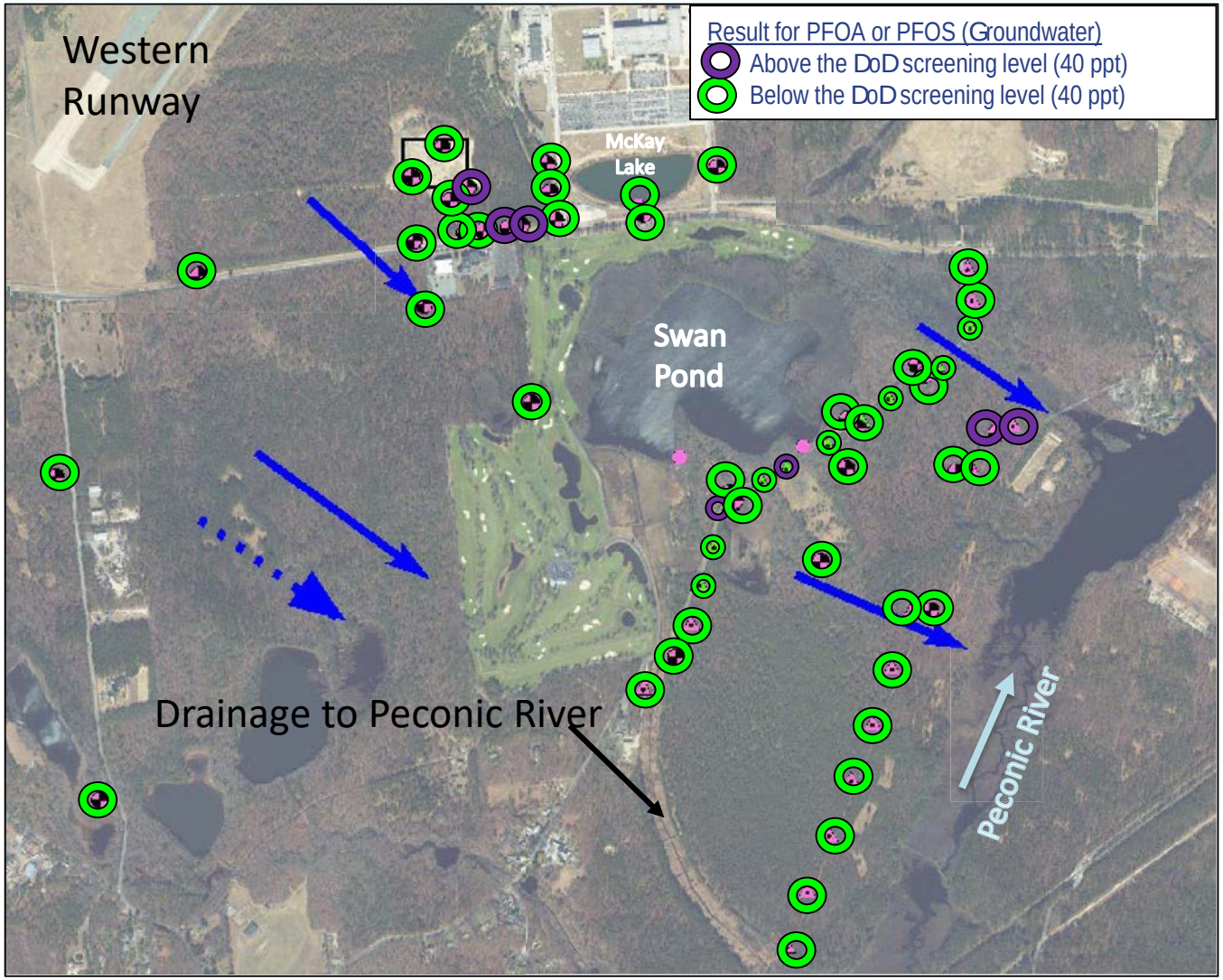
Site 2 Former Fire Training Area PFAS Investigation

- Site 2 Investigation
- September 2020: Groundwater Delineation Complete
- Remaining Investigative Activities
  - Surface water and sediment sampling and PFAS analysis at McKay Lake and Swan Pond
  - Discharge sampling and PFAS analysis at McKay Lake
  - Two quarters of groundwater sampling at monitoring wells
  - Reporting and risk assessment

Site 2 Former Fire Training Area (On Navy Property)

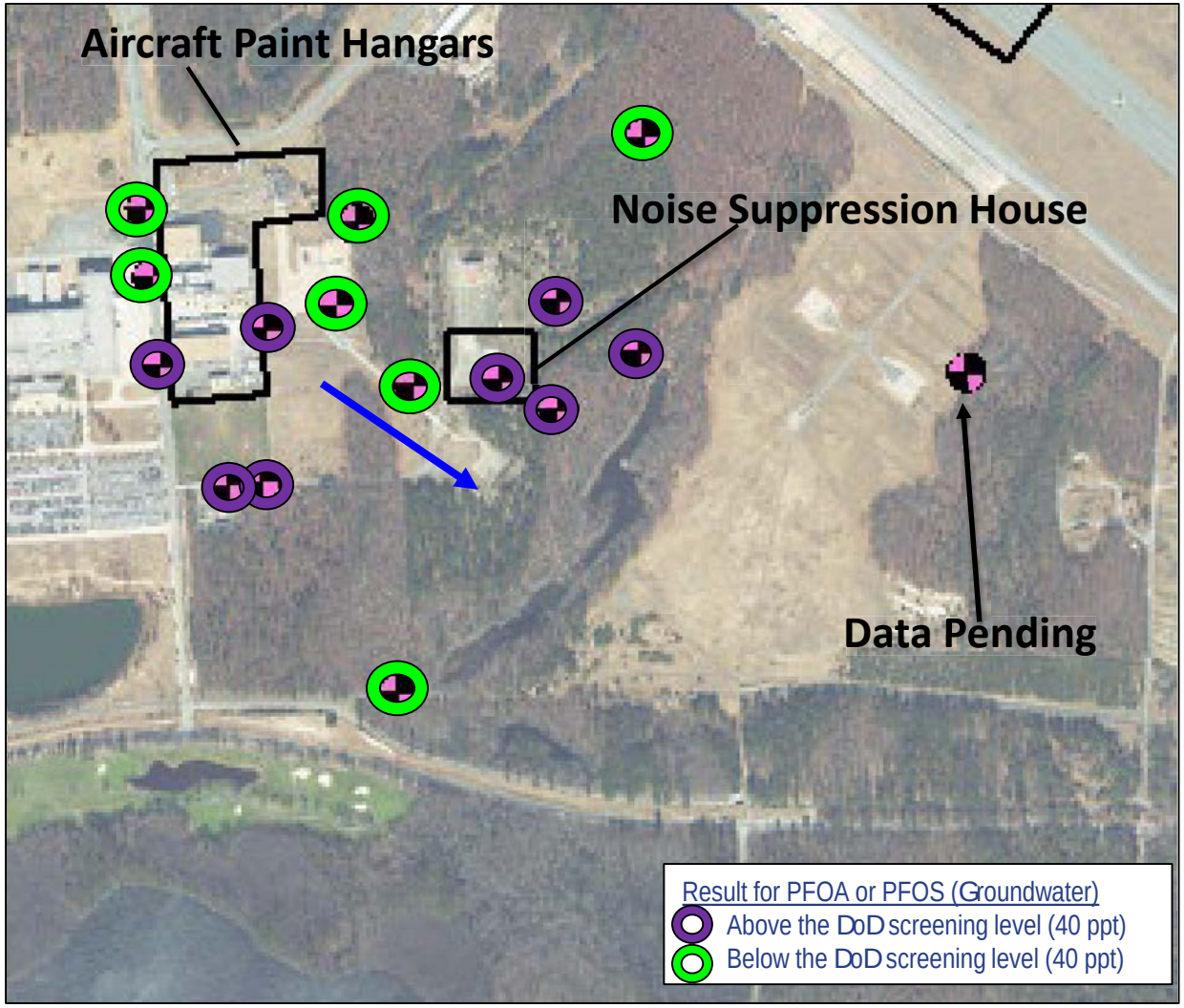
Site 2 Former Fire Training Area
2019 and 2020 Results for PFOA and PFOS

- Groundwater flows to the southeast
- Western Runway: results for all 3 groundwater samples are below DoD screening level
- Site 2 Groundwater:
  - PFOA and PFOS ranged from not detected to 1,367 ppt
  - Results at 45 of 51 monitoring wells below DoD screening level; 5 of the 6 wells with exceedances are on-property
  - Results for 107 of 114 samples at 14 vertical profile boring locations were below DoD screening level; maximum 2020 result off property = 77.3 ppt
  - PFOA and PFOS present at levels above DoD screening Level
- Discharge at McKay Lake: PFOA and PFOS range from not detected to 4.00 ppt
- Surface Water: PFOA and PFOS ranged from not detect to 27.8 ppt
- Sediment: PFOA and PFOS not detected at Swan Pond and McKay Lake



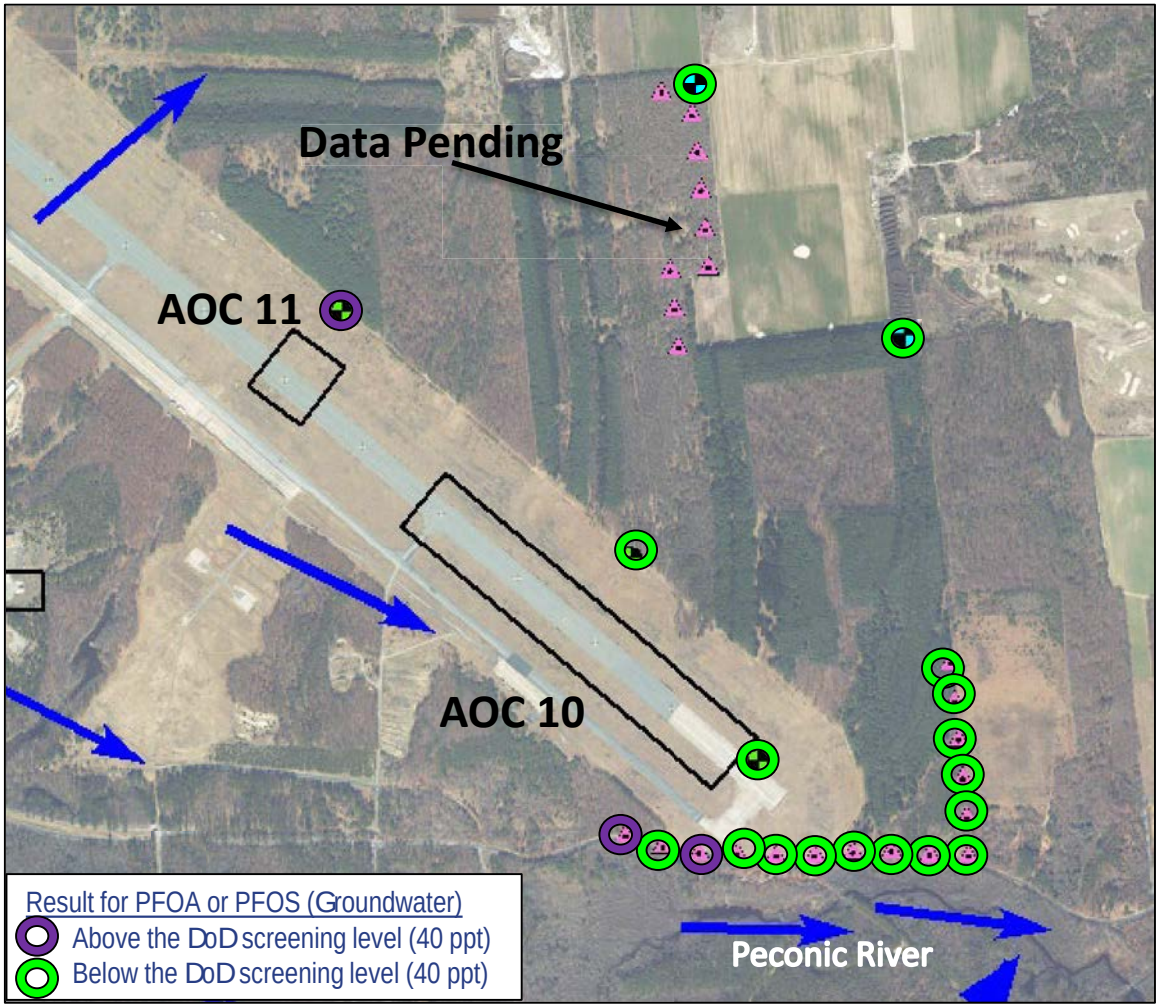
Aircraft Paint Hangars and Noise Suppression House; 2020 Results

- 2020 groundwater results for monitoring wells
- Groundwater flows to the southeast
- Aircraft Paint Hangars:
  - PFOA and PFOS ranged from not detected to 61.5 ppt
  - Results at 17 of 24 wells below DoD screening level
  - Predominately PFOA to the east and PFOS to the south
- Noise Suppression House:
  - PFOA and PFOS ranged from 0.59 ppt to 230 ppt
  - Results at 13 of 21 wells below DoD screening level
  - Predominately PFOA



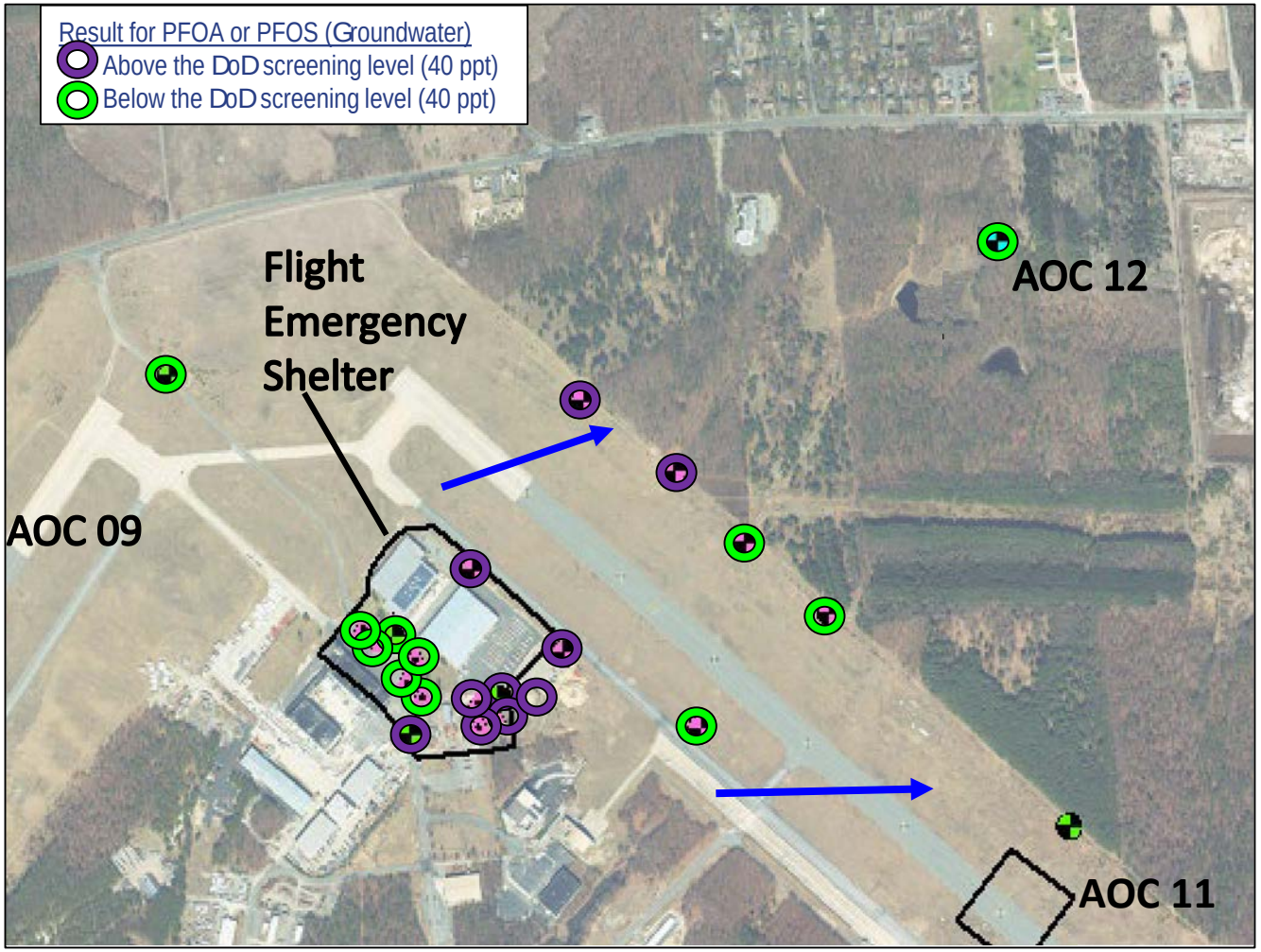
AOC 10 and 11 Crash Sites
2020 and 2021 Results for PFOA and PFOS

- AOC 10:
  - Groundwater flows to the south east
  - PFOA and PFOS ranged from not detected to 134 ppt; except for one detection of 1,290 ppt
  - Additional investigation ongoing
  - Results for 115 of 118 groundwater samples from 15 vertical profile borings below DoD screening level
  - Results at 7 of 7 monitoring wells are below the DoD screening level
- AOC 11:
  - Groundwater flows to the east, south east
  - Results available for 4 wells only
  - PFOA and PFOS ranged from not detected to 116 ppt
  - Results at 2 of 4 wells are below the DoD screening level
  - 2020 and 2021 results pending
  - PFOA and PFOS both present at levels above the DoD screening level



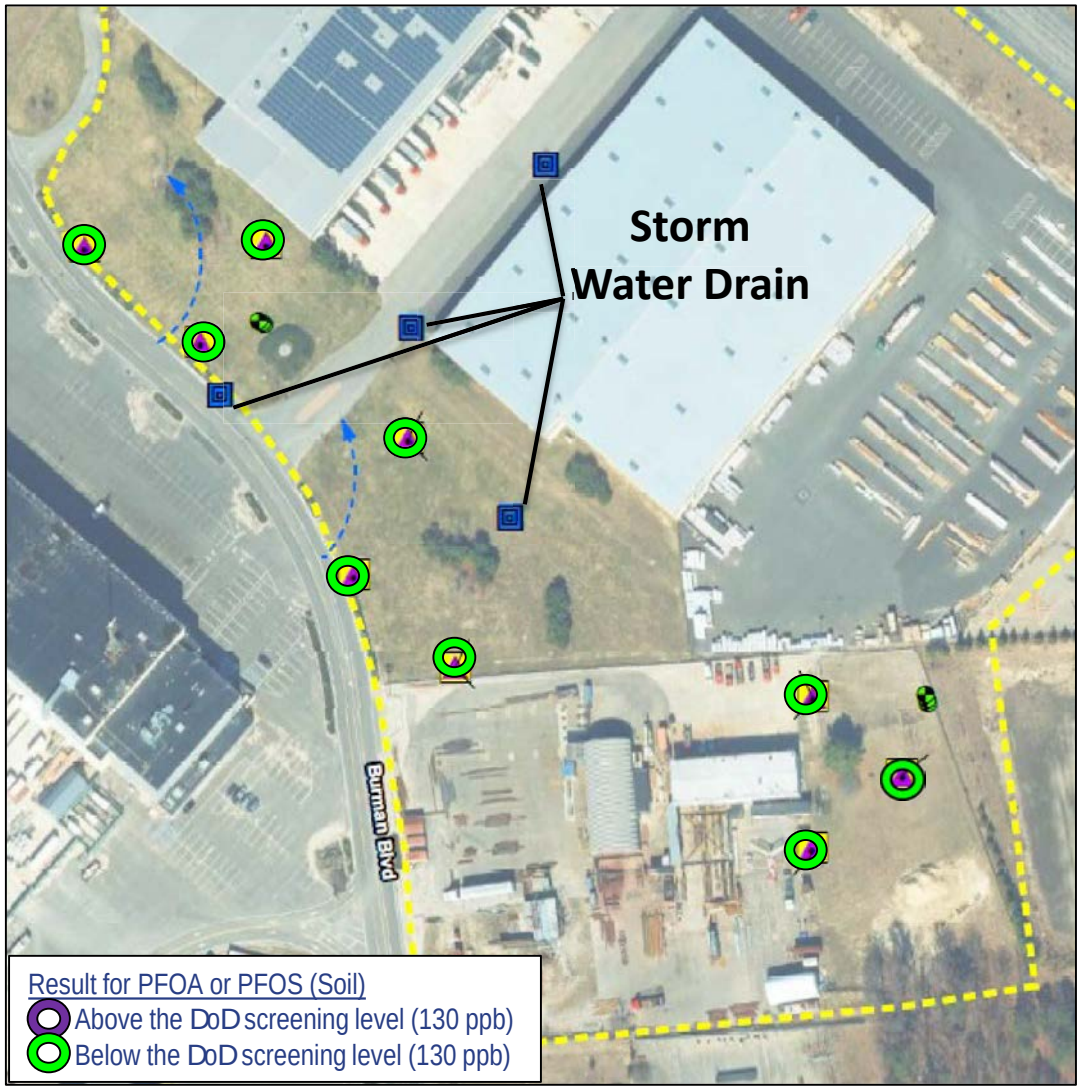
AOCs 09 and 12; Flight Emergency Shelter 2020 / 2021 Groundwater Results for PFOA and PFOS

- Groundwater flows to the northeast
- AOC 09 and AOC 12:
  - Results in all six wells below DoD screening level
- Flight Emergency Shelter groundwater:
  - PFOA and PFOS ranged from not detected to 5,408 ppt
  - Results at 20 of 29 wells below DoD screening level
  - Results in 7 of 10 groundwater grabs from 9 locations were below the DoD screening level
  - PFOA and PFOS both present at levels above the DoD screening level



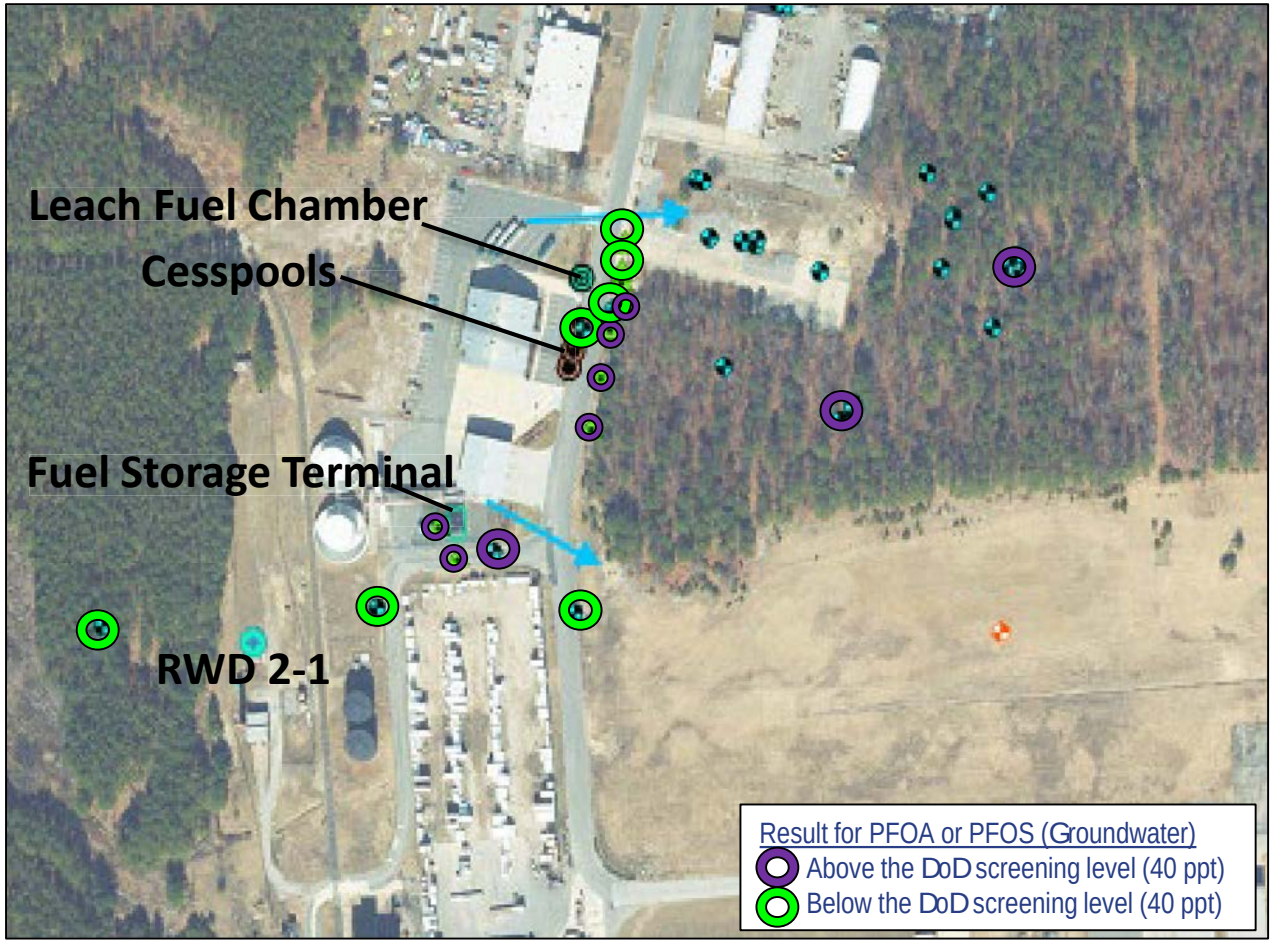
Flight Emergency Shelter (Soil and Storm Drains) 2020 Results for PFOA and PFOS

- Surface Soil
  (0 to 2 feet below ground surface [bgs])
  - Collected 10 surface soil samples
  - PFOA and PFOS ranged from not detected to 4.93 ppb
  - Results are all below DoD screening level of 130 ppb
- Subsurface Soil (2 to 4 feet bgs and 2-foot interval above water table)
  - Collected 19 subsurface soil samples at 9 locations
  - PFOA and PFOS ranged from not detected to 26.7 ppb
- Storm water and solid samples:
  - Storm water collected at 3 of 4 drains; PFOA and PFOS ranged from not detected to 9.69 ppt
  - Solid sample one location only; PFOA and PFOS not detected



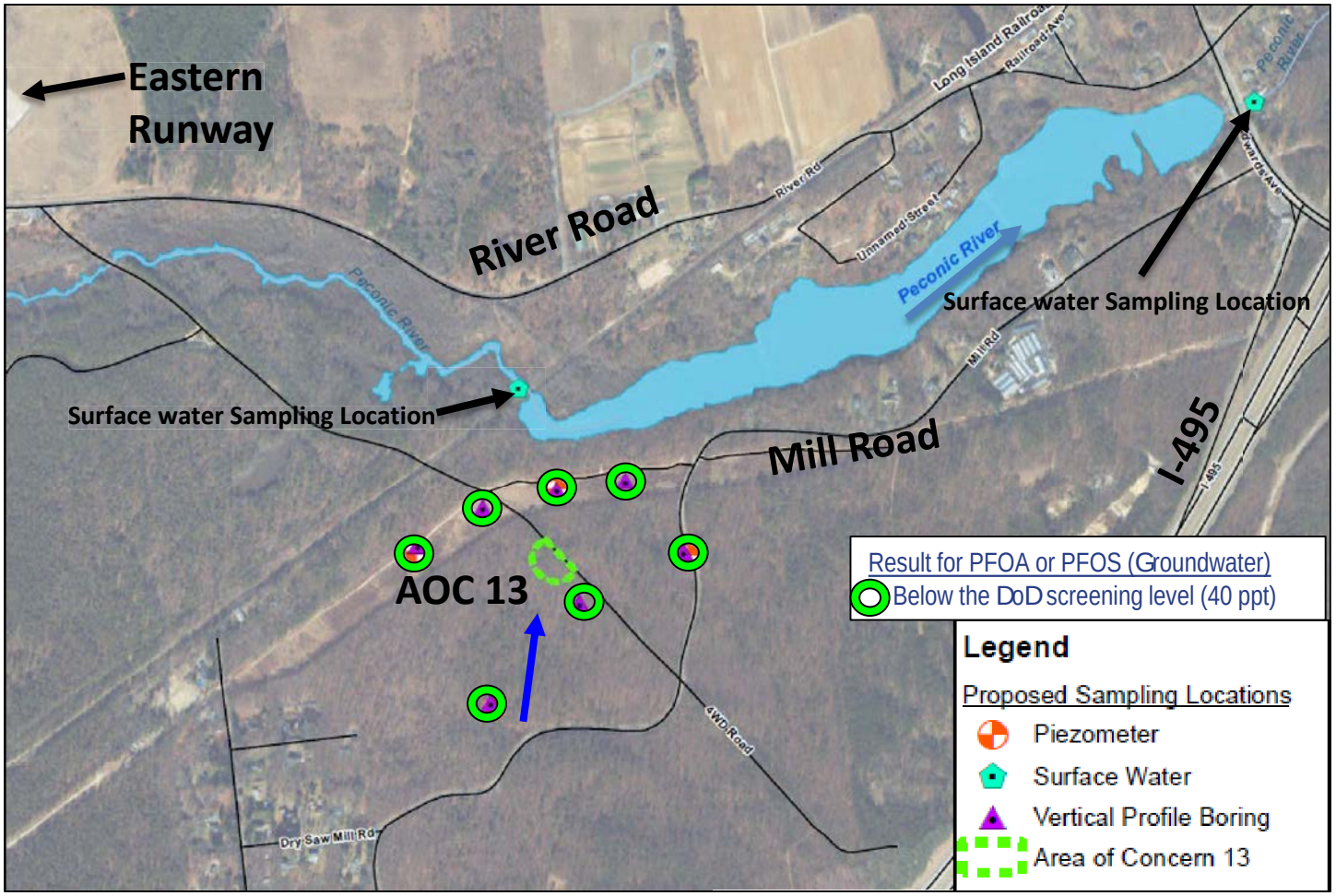
Fuel Storage Terminal
2019 to 2021 Results for PFOA and PFOS

- Groundwater flows to the east and southeast
  - PFOA and PFOS ranged from not detected to 997 ppt
  - Results at 17 of 20 wells are below DoD screening levels
  - Results for 12 of 33 groundwater grab samples from 8 locations below DoD screening level
  - Predominately PFOA
- Results below the DoD screening level near the public drinking water supply well (RWD 2-1)
- Access pending at one location



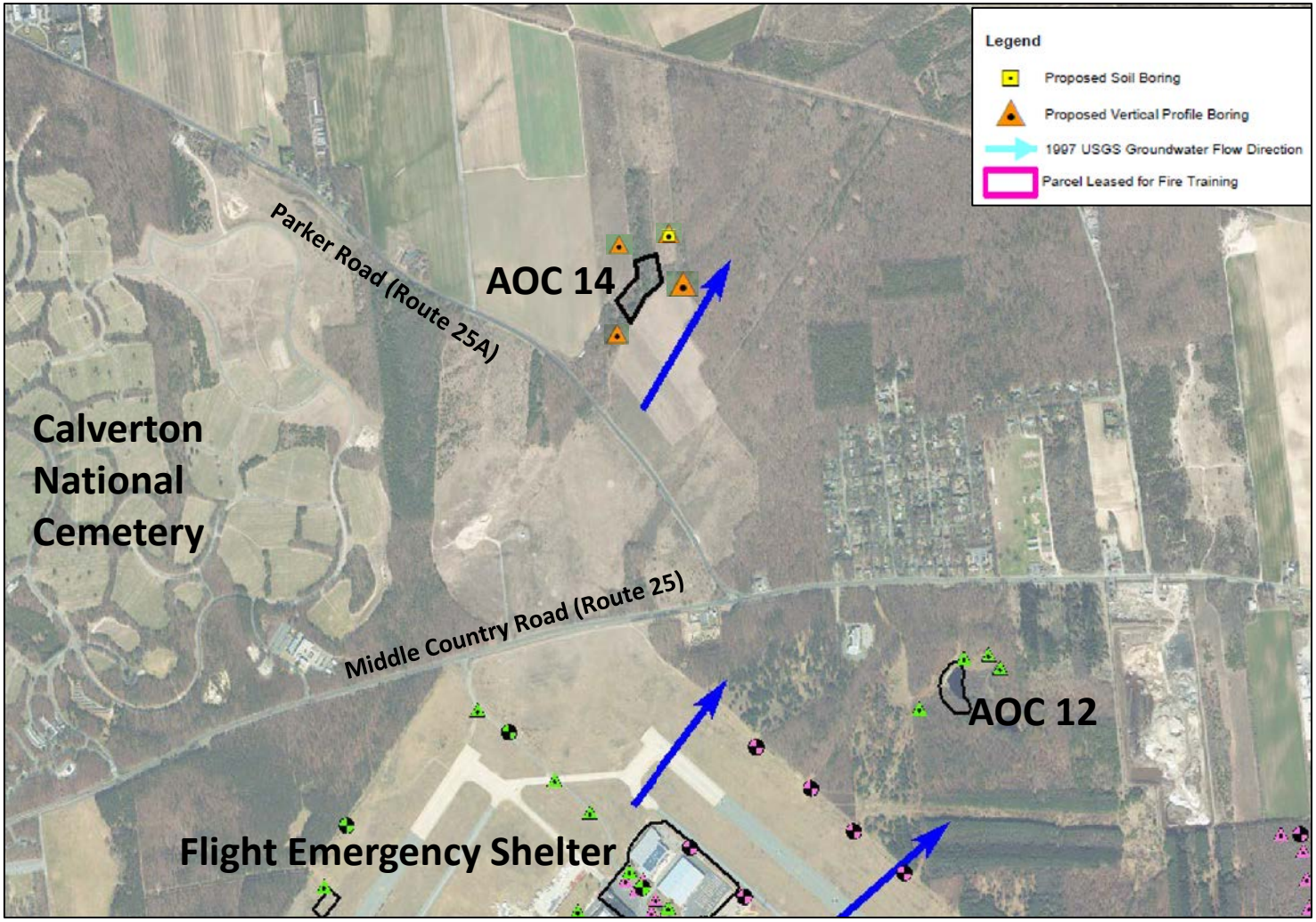
AOC 13
F14 Crash Site

- January 1970: F-14 crash
- Groundwater flow anticipated towards the north and north east towards the Peconic River
- March 2021: Groundwater samples collected for PFAS analysis and monitoring wells installed to collect water level measurements
  - PFOA and PFOS ranged from not detected to 1.36 ppt
  - Results for all 23 groundwater grab samples from 7 locations below DoD screening level
- Surface Water: PFOA and PFOS ranged from not detect to 9.81 ppt



AOC 14
1.5 Acre Leased Parcel

- 1.5 Acre Parcel Leased to Wading River Fire Department (WRFD) for Training
- AFFF reportedly not used during training
- Concern that residual AFFF containing PFAS may have been present in hoses or equipment
- April 2021: investigation began



Path Forward

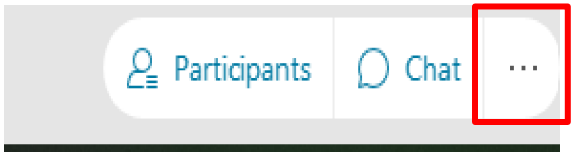
- Spring 2021:
  Planned drilling activities for Site 2 and AOCs complete
- Summer and Fall 2021:
  Additional sampling at Site 2 monitoring wells
- Report
  - Data from the laboratory is pending
  - Report is in preparation and will include the recommendations for the path forward

QUESTIONS?

Q&A OPTIONS

1. **Ask a question** by typing it in the **Q&A box**.

   Click three white dots "More Options" icon in bottom right of screen to open the Q&A box.



2. **Raise your hand** to be recognized and have your microphone unmuted.

3. **Phone-only attendees** can dial *3 to raise their hand and have the opportunity to ask a question.

Q&A

QUESTIONS/ANSWERS

UNTIL 10:00 P.M.

POST MEETING

- Questions can be submitted 1 week after the RAB (May 6, 2021)
- Submit question to the Navy PAO (NAVFAC_ML_PAO@navy.mil) or leave a message at 757-341-1410/11
- Similar questions will be combined
- The post meeting Q&A will be available at the Navy's website and captured in the RAB meeting minutes

The Navy's website: **https://go.usa.gov/x78Ya**